Est mihi supphey causa fuisse piam.

I S. Inuent.

Est mihi supphey causa fuisse piam.

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Englands ELISABETH:

Her life and troubles,

During her minoritie, from the cradle to the Crown;

Hiſtorically laid open and interwoven with ſuch eminent paſſages of State, as happened under the reigne of HENRY 8, EDVVARD 6, Q. MARY; all of them aptly introducing to the preſent relation.

By TH. HEYVVOOD.

CAMBRIDGE:

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10-6-33

To the right Honourable the Lord *HENRY*, *Earl of* DOVER, *Viscount Rockford*, *L. Hunsdon.*

RIght Honourable, when I had finished this short Tractate, (which may be rather styled a superficiall remembrance, then an essentiall expression of the passages of Queen ELISABETHS life in her minoritie) I could not apprehend unto whom the patronage thereof might more justly belong, then to your

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Honour, whoſe noble grandfather, Henry Lord Hunſdon, after Lord Chamberlain to her Majeſtie (her near and dear kinſman) was the moſt conſtant friend and faithfull aſſiſtant in all her troubles and dangers: who not onely employed his whole induſtry, and made uſe of his beſt friends; but liberally expended his means, and hazarded his own perſon as an interpoſer betwixt her ſafety, and the malice of her both cruel and potent adverſaries.

Which makes me ſomething to wonder, that ſo great and remarkable a zeal, expreſſed in a time of ſuch inevitable danger, when all her friends were held the Queen her ſiſters enemies; and her enemies,

nemies, the Queens friends; when nothing but examinations, ſentences of impriſonment, and terrours of death were thundred againſt her; that he (I ſay) whom neither promiſes of favour could diſſwade from her love, nor threatnings of death deterre from her ſervice, ſhould not be ſo much as once remembred by the collectours of her hiſtory.

Be this therefore (Right Honourable) a laſting teſtimonie of his unchanged affection to her and her innocence from the beginning; as likewiſe a long-liv'd monument of her Royall gratitude towards him, extended even unto his end, and to his noble iſſue after him.

What great confidence ſhe had in his loyaltie, appeared at the camp of Tilbury in the yeare 1588, where he ſolely commanded the guard for her Majeſties own Perſon; which conſiſted of lances, light-horſe and foot, to the number of thirtie foure thouſand and fiftie.

It hath pleaſed your Lordſhip to cenſure favourably ſome of my weak labours not long ſince preſented before you: Which the rather encouraged me to make a free tender of this ſmall piece of ſervice. In which if my boldneſſe ſhould beget the leaſt diſtaſt from you, I muſt flee for refuge to thoſe words of the Poet Claudian;

—*leones,*

——leones,
Quæ ſtraviſſe valent, ea mox proſtrata relinquunt.

Thus wiſhing to you and to all your noble family, not onely the long fruition of the bleſſings of this life preſent, but the eternall poſſeſſion of the joyes future, I remain

Your Lordſhips

in all obſervance

Th. Heywood.

To the generous Reader.

WEre I able to write this little historicall Tractate with the pen of Tacitus, the ink of Curtius, and set down every line and letter by Epictetus his candle; yet can I see no possibility to avoid the Criticks of this age: who with their frivolous cavils and unnecessary exceptions, ambush the commendable labours of others, when they themselves will not or dare not, either through idleness or ignorance, adventure the expence of one serious houre in any laborious work intended for the benefit of either Church

Church or Common-weal. And ſuch Polypragmatiſts *this age is full of.*

—Sed meliora ſpero:

I doubt not but that they will ſpare this Argument for the worth thereof. And though their carping may correct my Poeme, yet they will have a reverend reſpect of the Perſon here drawn out: whoſe never-dying fame even in this our age is ſo ſacred amongſt all good men, that it is ſcarce remembred, at the leaſt uttered, without a devout thankſgiving.

The proſperous and ſucceſſefull reigne of this Royall Queen and Virgin hath been largely delivered in the Latine tongue, whereby all forein Nations have been made partakers of her admirable virtues, and religious

govern-

ment. But for that part of her life, during her tender and ſappy age, all our domeſtick remembrancers have been ſparing to ſpeak.

As they have ſhewed you a Queen, I expoſe to your view a Princeſſe: they in her Majeſtie, I in her minority: they the paſſages of her incomparable life from the ſcepter to the ſepulchre, as ſhe was a Sovereigne; I the proceſſe of her time from the cradle to the Crown, as ſhe was a ſaid and ſorrowfull ſubject.

In the diſcovery whereof, I have not fallen ſo pat as to make the relation of her minority the whole ſcope of my intentions; but have, for the better enlightning thereof, made uſe of all ſuch eminent occurrences of State, as may aptly introduce thereunto. As

To the Reader.

As for those passages in the characterizing of King Edward the sixth, the Lady Jane Gray, and others,

Vix ea nostra voco.

I have borrowed them from my good friend Master H. H. Stationer, who hath not onely conversed with the titles of books, but hath looked into them, and from thence drawn out that industrious collection, intituled Heroologia Anglicana. *Not to hold thee any longer in that to which all this introduceth; If the book please thee, I am satisfied, and shall rest still*

Thine,

N. R.

Henry 8.

Anno 1501.

ENGLANDS ELISABETH: *Her life and troubles.*

THE better to illustrate this history, needfull it is that we speak something of the mother, before we proceed to the daughter.

A match was concluded betwixt Prince Arthur, the eldest

Hen. 8. eldeſt ſonne and heir apparant to Henry the ſeventh King of England, and the Infant Katharine, daughter to the King of Spain. She landed at Plimmouth *anno* 1501, and was married to Prince Arthur. In April next following, he expired at Ludlow, in that caſtle which hath been an ancient ſeat belonging to the Princes of Wales. Death having thus made a divorce betwixt theſe two Princes, the two mighty and potent Kings (by their grave and politick governments known to be as eminent in wiſedome as greatneſſe) for the more aſſured continuance of league and amity betwixt them, treated of a ſecond match, betwixt Henry, the ſecond ſonne (but then the

Prince Arthur marrieth Infant Katharine of Spain.

the ſole heir and hope of England) and the late dowager, Princeſſe of Spain. The contract by a diſpenſation ſolicited, and after granted by the Pope then reigning, was accordingly performed. The marriage countenanced by their known wiſedomes on the one ſide, and authorized by his eccleſiaſticall juriſdiction on the other ſide, was held not onely tolerable, but irrevocable. *Anno* 1503.

Prince Henry marrieth his brothers wife.

Notwithſtanding, the father dying, and the ſovereigne ſonne inaugurated by the name of Henry the eighth, for many years together enjoying a peaceable and quiet reigne; whether diſtaſting his Queen, by reaſon that by this time ſhe was grown ſomewhat in years;

The motives perſwading a divorce.

Hen. 8. years; or that he had caſt an affectionate eye upon a more choice beauty; or that through ſcruple of conſcience (which for his honours ſake is moſt received) I am not able to cenſure. But ſure it is, that he began deeply to conſider with himſelf, that notwithſtanding the uſurped liberty of the Pope (whoſe prerogative till then was never thought diſputable) that his marriage was not onely unlawfull, but inceſtuous. Some are of opinion that he was hereunto moved by the Nobility; others, that he was inſtigated by the Clergy. But if we may give credit to his own proteſtation in open Court, the firſt originall of this touch in conſcience was, becauſe the Biſhop of

of Bayon being ſent ambaſſadour from the French King, to debate a marriage betwixt the Duke of Orleans, his ſecond ſonne, and the Lady Mary, the ſole ſurviving iſſue of him and his Queen Katharine; as the match was upon the point to be concluded, the Biſhop began to demurre, and deſired reſpite, till he were fully reſolved whether the Lady Mary (by reaſon of the Kings marriage with his brothers wife) were legitimate or not. The cauſe is doubtfull, but the effect I am ſure is unqueſtionable. *Anno* 1527.

Although the King received from this Spaniſh Lady a Prince called Henry, born at Richmond on Newyears day in the ſecond yeare of his reigne, *Prince Henry born.*

Hen. 8. reigne, for whoſe nativity great triumphs were kept at Weſtminſter, yet breathed his laſt upon S. Matthews day following. Beſides, he had by her a ſecond iſſue, the Lady Mary before-named. So that neither ſterility and barrenneſſe could be aſperſed upon her, nor any known diſobedience or diſloyaltie objected againſt her: but that (as the King himſelf often proteſted) ſhe was a wife no way refractary, but in all things correſponding to his deſires and pleaſures. Theſe things notwithſtanding, the pretended divorce was to the Kings great coſt and charge ſo effectually negotiated, that after they had lived together by the ſpace of 22 years and upwards

in

in unqueſtioned matrimony, it was made the publick argument in ſchools, debated by the French, Italian, German, and our own modern doctours, both eccleſiaſticall and civil, by an unanimous conſent determined, and for the better confirmation thereof, by the ſeals of divers Academies ſigned, that the marriage betwixt the King and Queen (never till now called his ſiſter, or brothers wife) was a mere nullity, abſolutely unlawfull, and that his ſacred Majeſty had liberty and licence (howſoever the Pope ſought by all means to antipoſe their opinions) warrantable from them, after a legal divorce ſued out from the Court, to make choice of any other

Anno 1527.

The divource diſputed of.

Hen. 8. other Lady to his wife, where he himſelf beſt liked.

Cardinall Campeius ſent from Rome.

Cardinall Campeius was ſent from his Holineſſe, and Cardinall Wolſey was joyned with him in commiſſion, to determine of this difficult point: the King and Queen were convened in open Court, then held in Black Friers. The reſolution of the weighty argument then in hand was ſo abſtruſe, that it puzled all; though many ſeemed confident, yet not a few of the beſt Orthodoxall Divines then ſtaggered in their opinions, in ſo much that the Legate departed the land before he would give up a definitive ſentence in the cauſe: the reaſon was, becauſe he deſired further order and inſtruction from his Holineſſe. In

In the interim the good Princeſſe greatly beloved was much pitied, and the King much honoured was greatly feared. For now moſt mens thoughts were in their hearts, a time better to think then ſpeak. But before the divorce was publickly denounced, the Lady Anne Bullen on the firſt of September *anno*, 1532, was at Windſor created Marchioneſſe of Pembrok, and one thouſand pound *per annum* conferred upon her by the King. Which news no ſooner arrived to the dejected Princeſſe eare, but ſhe began to conſider with her ſelf the fickleneſſe and inſtability of greatneſſe; and ſeeing that ſunne to ſet in a cloud on her, which was beginning to riſe ſerenely

Anno 1527.

The Lady Anne Bullen, daughter to the Earl of Wiltſhire & Ormond, created Marchioneſſe of Pembrok.

Hen. 8. ſerenely on another, who was now majeſtically aſcending thoſe ſteps, by which ſhe was miſerably deſcending, expreſt a womans wonderous modeſty, and without ſpeaking any diſtaſtfull or irreverent word againſt the King, ſaid *Great men enterprizing great things, ought neither by the laws of God nor man, to employ their power as their own mind willeth; but as juſtice and reaſon teacheth:* but fearing leſt in ſpeaking ſo little ſhe had ſpoken too much, ſhut up the reſt, of what ſhe thought to utter, in a modeſt and wel-beſeeming ſilence.

Henry the 8 married to the Ladie Anne Bulden.

Upon the 25 of January *anno* 1533, the King was married in his cloſet at Whitehall, to the Marchioneſſe of Pembrok,

brok, the Lady Anne Bullen, but very privately: few were preſent at the ceremonies then celebrated by Dr Rowland Lee, not long after conſecrated Biſhop of Cheſter. *Anno* 1533.

In this concealed ſolemnity, one Miſtreſſe Anne Savage, much truſted by them both, bore up the Queens train. This Lady was within few moneths after eſpouſed to the Lord Berkly.

Queen Anne crowned.

On Eaſter eve being the 12 of April, the Queen being known to the King to be young with child, went to the Chappel openly as a Queen, and was proclaimed publickly the ſame day Queen of England, and upon Whitſunday following crowned at Weſtminſter,

Hen. 8. minſter, with all the pomp, ſtate and magnificence thereto belonging. Queen Katharine, who for many years had been their ſovereigne Lady, is now quite forgotten: and Queen Anne, being to the people ſcarcely known, is ſolely honoured. The riſing ſunne is onely adored: their joyfull acclamations readyer for the coronation of the one, then their unjuſt exclamations to forward the depoſing of the other.

The birth of the Lady Eliſabeth. Upon the ſeventh of September, being ſunday, betwixt the houres of three and foure in the afternoon, Queen Anne was delivered of a fair daughter at Greenwich, who (to the great unſpeakable joy both of Prince and people) was

was christened on the third day following being wednesday; the Major of London and his brethren, with more then fourty other of the gravest citizens, being commanded to attend upon the solemnities. It was performed in the Friers Church in Greenwich, the Font was of silver placed in the middle of the Church with an ascent of three steps high; the old Dutchesse of Norfolk bore the babe wrapped in a mantle of purple velvet. The consponsors or witnesses were, Thomas Cranmar, Archbishop of Canterburie, the Dutchesse of Norfolk, and the Marchioness of Dorset, both widows.

Anno 1527.

Not kept a fortnight or a moneth in state, as it is now usuall with ordinary people.

Lady Elizabeth born on the eve of the virgins Nativity, and died on the eve of the virgins Annuntiation 1603. She is now in heaven with all those blessed virgins that had oyl in their lamps.

Lady Elisabeths godfather and godmothers.

Not long after the birth of

Hen. 8. the Lady Eliſabeth, a generall oath of allegiance paſt through the kingdome, to bind all ſuch as by their years were capable thereof, to maintein and uphold the ſucceſſive heirs deſcending from the bodies of the King and Queen Anne, lawfully begotten in the true and legall poſſeſſion of the throne, crown, ſword and ſcepter, with all the royalties and imperiall honours thereunto belonging.

An oath taken to the ſucceſſors of Q. Anne.

The reaſon of Queen Annes ſo ſudden coronation.

The conjecturall of the adminiſtration of this oath, together with the ſuddenneſſe of the Queens coronation, was to ſtrengthen the match, and make the legitimation of her iſſue (which by the Kings former match was amongſt many yet made queſtionable) of more

more validitie : for (as one obſerveth) *Anna coronatur, quod nulli niſi regni hæredibus contingere ſolet :* Queen Anne was therefore crowned, becauſe it is an honour ſolely conferred upon ſuch whoſe iſſue are capable of ſucceſſion. Whereby it is probable, that the Kings purpoſe was to annihilate and extinguiſh the title of his daughter Mary, and to leave the crown and dignitie royall, to the ſole heirs of Queen Anne. For this cauſe were the two young Ladies brought up apart, which may be a reaſon why they were after ſo different in their diſpoſitions, and ſo oppoſite in their religions : both of them, though not ſucking the milk, yet as wel imitating the minds, as

Anno 1535.

The different diſpoſitions of Eliſabeth and Mary.

as follo wing the ſteps of their mothers; Queen Katharine living and dying a conſtant Romane catholick; Queen Anne, both in her life and death, reſolute in the defence of the reformed religion, which (as the moſt probable conjectures have left to us upon file) was by the inſtigation of ſome Romiſts then powerfull with the King, who was not then fully ſettled in thoſe tenents which he after made his maximes, the prologue to her fall and lives cataſtrophe, which not long after hapned.

The preparation to Q. Annes fall.

On May-day, *anno* 1536, was a great juſting held at Greenwich, in the which the chief challenger was the L. Rochford, brother to the Queen, and the defendants were

were one Henry Norrice of the Kings bedchamber, with others. They managed their arms with great dexterity, and every courſe which they ranne, came off with the loud applauſe of the people, in ſo-much that the King at firſt ſight ſeemed in outward ſhew to be wonderouſly delighted: but about the middle of the triumph, like a ſtorm in the midſt of a quiet ſea, the King aroſe ſuddenly from his ſeat, and attended with ſix perſons onely, took barge, and was rowd to Weſtminſter, leaving no ſmall amazement behind him, every one wondring and conjecturing as their affections led them, what might be the occaſion thereof. All things were with the night huſht up

Anno 1536.

Hen. 8. and in quiet, no appearance of diſcontent either in King or courtier preceived: but no ſooner did the day peep out, but the Kings diſcontent appeared with it. George Bullen Lord Rochford the Queens brother, and Henry Norrice the defendant, were ſaluted with a cold breakfaſt next their hearts in their beds, and both conveyed to the Tower. The news being brought to the Queen, ſtruck as cold to her heart: and having paſt over dinner with diſcontent, becauſe the King, as his cuſtome was, had ſent none of his waiters to bid *Much good do it her*, at the table, but perceiving her ſervants about her, ſome with their eyes glazed in tears, but

The Qu. brother with others ſent to the tower.

but all with looks dejected on the earth, it bred ſtrange conceptions in her; yet being confident in her own innocency, bred in her rather amazement then fear. *Anno* 1536.

The ſame day entred into her chamber, Sir Thomas Audley L. Chancellour, the Duke of Norfolk, Thomas Cromwel Secretary: and a diſtance after them, Sir William Kinſman Conſtable of the tower. At their firſt appearance, her apprehenſion was, that they were ſent from the King to comfort her about the impriſonment of her brother; but obſerving them to look more auſterely upon her, then uſually they were accuſtomed, ſhe began to miſtruſt their meſ-

Hen. 8. ſage: but caſting her eye beyond them, and eſpying the Conſtable of the tower to accompany them in their unwelcome viſit, ſhe grew then confident, that her death was now approching, and that theſe were the Heralds to prepare it: ſo expreſſing more modeſty then majeſty, both in her behaviour and countenance, ſhe prepared her ſelf to attend their meſſage, which the Chancellour delivered unto her in few words, telling her, that it was his Majeſties command, that ſhe muſt inſtantly be conveyed from thence to the Tower, there to remain during his Highneſſe pleaſure. To which ſhe anſwered, That her innocence and patience had armed her

Qu. Anne commanded to the tower

her againſt all adverſities whatſoever; and if ſuch were his Majeſties command and pleaſure, they both ſhould with all humilitie be obeyed. So without change of habit, or any thing neceſſary for her remove, ſhe put her ſelf into their ſafe cuſtody, and by them was conveyed into her barge. *Anno* 1536.

Juſt upon the ſtroke of five, ſhe entred the tower: the Lords with the Lieutenant, brought her to her chamber: to whom at their departure, ſhe ſpake theſe few words following (falling upon her knees) *I beſeech God Almighty to be my aſſiſtance and help, onely ſo farre forth as I am not guilty of any juſt crime, that may be laid againſt me.* Then turning to the *Qu. Anne entreth the Tower.*

Lords,

Hen. 8. Lords, *I intreat you, to beseech the King in my behalf, that it will please him to be a good Lord unto me.* Which words were no sooner uttered, but they departed.

Qu. Anne arraigned.

The fifteenth of the same moneth, the Lords of the Counsel met at the Tower; the Queen was called to the barre, and arraigned before the Duke of Norfolk, who sate as Lord high Steward; the Lord Chancellour on the right hand, and the Duke of Suffolk on the left hand, with diverse others Marquesses, Earls, and Barons; the Earl of Surrey, sonne to the Duke of Norfolk, sate directly before his father, a degree lower, as Earl Marshall of England. The Queen sitting

ſitting in a chair, divers accuſations, eſpecially touching inconſtancy, were objected againſt her: to all which ſhe anſwered punctually, with ſuch gravity and diſcretion, that it appeared to her auditory ſhe could not be found guilty of any aſperſion whatſoever. But when in their favourable cenſures they were ready (not without great applauſe) to acquit her; the Jury brought in a contrary verdict, by which ſhe was convicted, condemned, and had her judgement to be burned, or elſe her head to be cut off at the Kings pleaſure. The ſentence being denounced, the Court aroſe, and ſhe was conveyed back again to her chamber, the

Anno 1536.

Qu. Anne quit in the opinion of the Lords, but found guilty by the Jury.

Hen. 8. the Lady Bullen her aunt, and the Lady Kinſman, wife to the Conſtable of the tower, onely attending her.

The Qu. brother with others beheaded.

Two dayes after were brought unto the towerhill George Lord Rochford, Henry Norrice, Mark Smeton, William Brierton, Francis Weſton, all of them of the Kings privy chamber; who ſeverally ſuffered, and had their heads ſtricken off, no other account of their ſufferings being given out abroad, but that they deſervedly died for matters concerning the convicted Queen.

Qu. Annes death.

Two dayes after the Queen was brought to the green within the towre, and there mounted on a ſcaffold, where were preſent moſt part of the Nobility,

Nobility, the Lord Major of London, with certain Aldermen, and many other ſpectatours. Her laſt words were theſe, *My honourable Lords, and the reſt here aſſembled, I beſeech you all to bear witneſſe with me, that I humbly ſubmit my ſelf to undergo the penalty to which the law hath ſentenced me. As touching my offences, I am ſparing to ſpeak, they are beſt known to God, and I neither blame nor accuſe any man, but commit them wholly to him, beſeeching God that knoweth the ſecrets of all hearts, to have mercy on my ſoul; next I beſeech the Lord Jeſus to bleſſe and ſave my Sovereigne and Maſter the King, the nobleſt and mercifulleſt Prince that liveth; whom I wiſh long*

Anno 1536.

Her ſpeech at her death

to

Hen. 8. *to reigne over you. He hath made me Marchioneſſe of Pembrok, vouchſafed me to lodge in his own boſome: higher on earth he could not raiſe me, and hath done therefore well to lift me up to thoſe bleſſed innocents in heaven.* Which having uttered with a ſmiling and chearfull countenance, as no way frighted with the terrour of death, ſhe gently ſubmitted her ſelf to her fate, and kneeled down on both her knees, with this ſhort ejaculation in her mouth, *Lord Jeſus Chriſt, into thy hands I commend my ſoul.* With the cloſe of the laſt ſyllable the hangman of Calais at one blow ſtruck off her head.

Phœnix Anna jacet nato Phœnice, dolendum
Secula Phœnices nulla tuliſſe duos.

The

The King loth to ſhew himſelf too ſad a widower for ſo good a wife, the very next enſuing day was married to the Lady Jane Seymor, daughter to Sr John Seymor Knight, ſiſter to Edward Seymor Earl of Hertford, and Duke of Somerſet. *Anno* 1536.

Queen Anne was no ſooner frowned on by the King, but ſhe was abandoned by her late friends and ſervants. The young Lady her daughter loſt a mother before ſhe could do any more but ſmile upon her. She died the Phœnix of her ſex, but left a daughter behind, who proved the Phœnix of her time, the true daughter of ſo rare a mother Phœnix. Queen Jane is now the ſole

Hen. 8. object of all the peoples joy; but within little more then the revolution of one yeare all their hopes are croſſed. Death nipt the bud, but preſerved the bloſſome for a while after.

The birth of Prince Edward.

On the twelfth day of October in the yeare 1537, the Queen was delivered both of a ſonne and her own life together, at Hampton Court, about two of the clock in the afternoon. It is ſaid, that news being brought to the King in the time of her travail, that her throes were very violent, inſomuch that her life was in great peril, by reaſon of the extremities of her hard labour; nay, that the iſſue was driven to ſo ſtrait an exigent, that either the mother or the infant

infant must necessarily perish; humbly desiring his Higness in so great extremity. His answer was, that the mother then should die; for certain he was, that he could have more wives, but uncertain whether to have more children. Hereupon preparation was made to save both, if possible; but her body was ripped up to give way to her child in the conclusion, and two dayes after her deliverie her soul expired. *Anno* 1537.

The death of Queen Jane in childbed.

The Queen died much pitied, and the young Prince, called Edward, was the eighteenth of the same moneth created Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall and Chester.

Young Edward created Prince of Wales, &c.

The Father was so joyfull of his sonne, that he seemed

to

Hen. 8. to caſt a neglect upon his two daughters; yet of them both, the Lady Eliſabeth was in moſt favour and grace. For when Mary was ſeparated from the Court, and not ſo much as ſuffered to come within a certain diſtance thereof limited, the Lady Eliſabeth was then admitted to keep the young Prince company in his infancy, who in the time of his minority was committed to the tuition of Doctour Coxe, and Sir John Cheek. As they were guardians and ſchool-maſters to the Prince, ſo were they the daily inſtructours of the ſweet young Lady. She was three years elder then her brother, and therefore able in her prety language to teach and

Doctour Coxe and Sir John Cheek tutours to Prince Edward and Lady Eliſabeth.

and direct him (even from the first of his speech and understanding) in the principles of Religion and other documents. The Archbishop Cranmer her Godfather was ever chary and tender over her, as one that at the Font had took charge upon him to see her educated in all virtue and piety. Cordiall and intire grew the affection betwixt this brother and sister, insomuch that he no sooner began to know her, but he seemed to acknowledge her, and she being of more maturitie, as deeply loved him. Both coming out of one loyns, their affection was no lesse then if they had issued likewise from one wombe. They were indeed one way equally

Anno 1537.

Hen. 8. equally fortunate and unfortunate, having one father, and either of them deprived of a mother. And even in their ſeverall deaths there was a kind of correſpondencie: the one died by the ſword, the other in child-bed; both of them violent and enforced deaths.

So pregnant and ingenious were either, that they deſired to look upon books as ſoon as the day began to break. Their *horæ matutinæ* were ſo welcome, that they ſeemed to prevent the nights ſleeping for the enterteinment of the morrows ſchooling. Beſides, ſuch were the hopefull inclinations of this Princely youth and pious Virgin, that their firſt houres were ſpent in prayers and other religious exerciſes, as

The induſtry of the Prince and Lady Eliſabeth.

as either reading ſome hiſtory or other in the Old Teſtament, or elſe attending the expoſition of ſome text or other in the New. The reſt of the fore-noon (breakfaſt-time excepted) they were doctrinated and inſtructed, either in language, or ſome of the liberall ſciences; in morall learning, or other collected out of ſuch authours as did beſt conduce to the inſtruction of Princes. And when he was called out to any youthfull exerciſe becoming a child of his age (for ſtudy without action breeds dulneſſe) ſhe in her private chamber betook her ſelf to her lute or viol, and (wearied with that) to practiſe her needle. This was the circular courſe of their employment. *Anno* 1540.

Hen. 8. ment. God was the centre of all their actions. *A Jove principium:* they began with God, and he went ſtill along with them; inſomuch that in a ſhort time they were as well entred into languages as arts. Moſt of the frequent tongues of Chriſtendome they now made theirs. Greek, Latine, French, Italian, Spaniſh, Dutch, were no ſtrangers nor forein idiomes, but now made familiar with their native Engliſh,

---merito ut puer unicus orbis
Jure vocaretur Phœnix; virgo,
altera Pallas.

Theſe concurrences met in ſuch a concordancy, that the ſcholars (though Princes) for their good inſtructions were in a kind of duty obliged to their tutours, and their tutours (for

(for their willingneſſe and induſtry) as much graced and honoured by their ſcholars. Alexander the great confeſſed himſelf more obliged to Ariſtotle his ſchoolmaſter for his learning, then to his father King Philip for his life: by the one he became a man, by the other an underſtanding man. This Princely couple cannot be taxed of ingratitude; if all the malice in the world were infuſed into one eye, it ſhall never be able to detract either of them. How forward was the one during his time to promote Doctour Coxe his tutour? and the life of that Marian perſecution being drawn to the laſt breath, the other recalled him from beyond the Seas, whither he was fled, re-

Anno 1540.

The Prince and Lady Eliſabeth not ingratefull to their tutours.

Hen. 8. ſtored him to many Church-dignities, and graced him ſo farre, as that by her appointment he made a learned Sermon that day when ſhe went to her firſt Parliament.

Theſe tender young plants being paſt their ſappy age, and now beginning to flouriſh, the old ſtock begins to wither. The King feeling himſelf dangerouſly ſick, many infirmities growing more and more upon him, called his counſel about him, made his laſt will and teſtament, part of which, ſo much as concerns this preſent diſcourſe, ſhall be delivered as it hath been extracted out of the originall copy, ſtill reſerved in the treaſury of the Exchequer, dated the 30 day of December 1546. Item, *I give*

and

and bequeath unto our two daughters, Mary and Elisabeth, if they shall be married to any outward Potentate, the summe of ten thousand pounds a piece; and that to be paid them by the consent of our counsel, in money, plate, jewels and household-stuff, if we bestow them not in our life time; or a larger summe, at the discretion of our executours, or the most part of them. And both of them upon our blessing to be ordered as well in marriage, as all other lawfull things, by the advice of our foresaid counsel; and in case they will not, that then those summes are to be diminished at our counsels pleasure. Further, our will is, that from the first houre of our death, untill such time as they can provide either of them, or both, of an honourable marriage,

Anno 1546.

The last will and testament of King Henry the eighth.

Hen. 8. *they ſhall have either of them or both of them three thouſand pounds* ultra Repriſas *to live upon.* I have known many a noble mans daughter left as great a legacie, nay a larger dower, who never had any claim or alliance to a Crown: but ſo it pleaſed the king at that time.

King Henry dieth. Upon the nineteenth day of January following, the King lying upon his death-bed, even when he was ready to give an account to God for the abundance of bloud already ſpilt, when he knew himſelf was no longer able to live, he impriſoned the Duke of Norfolk the father, ſigned a warrant for the execution of the Earl of Surrey the ſonne: within nine dayes after he himſelf

himſelf expired, and on the eighteenth of February following was with great ſtate and magnificence interred at Windſor. *Anno* 1546.

King Henry buried at Windſor.

On the ſame day wherein the father deceaſed was the ſonne inaugurated King of England, by the name of Edward the ſixth, being of the age of nine years. On the nineteenth of February following he rode with his uncle the Lord Protectour, Duke of Sommerſet, through the citie of London, and the next day enſuing was anointed king at Weſt-minſter by Thomas Cranmer Archbiſh. of Canterbury, who that day adminiſtred the holy Euchariſt, together with ſundry other ceremonies appropriated for ſuch ſolemnities.

Edward the ſixt crowned.

Edw. 6. Great is the perſon of a King; reigning here upon earth amongſt men, he is a lively embleme of the high and glorious majeſty of God in heaven. The King was no ſooner crowned, but the Lady Eliſabeth gave way to his ſtate. There was now a diſcontinuance of that frequent and private familiarity uſuall betwixt them: formerly ſhe loved him as a brother, now ſhe honours him as her Sovereigne. Honour and royalty make difference betwixt the ſonne and the father: the degrees of ſtate diſtinguiſh betwixt brother and ſiſter: they which lived ſociably in all familiarity together, now do not ſo much as talk but at a diſtance. The death of the father

Lady Eliſabeths obſervance to the King her brother.

father which raiſed him to the Crown, removed her from the Court; ſet him in the Throne, ſent her down into the countrey. In which retirement being nobly attended, as well by divers voluntary Ladies and Gentlewomen, as her own train and houſhold ſervants, ſhe led there, though a more ſolitary, yet a much more contented life; as having now more leiſure-houres to contemplate and ruminate on thoſe rudiments and exerciſes, wherein ſhe had formerly been converſant. Diligence is the breeder and productour of arts, but practiſe and exerciſe doth nouriſh and cheriſh them. She in her great diſcretion made gainfull uſe of this ſolitude, as is apparant by the future. *Anno* 1546.

L. Eliſabeth goeth into the countrey.

Edw.6. Being ſettled in the countrey, to adde unto her revenew, ſhe had many gifts and viſits ſent her from the King, who was very carefull both of her honour and health. She lived under the charge of a noble and virtuous Lady, who was ſtyled her governeſſe. Scarce was ſhe yet full fourteen years of age when one of her uncles, then in great office and place about the King, brought unto her a Princely ſuiter, as great in means as comely in perſon; a ſtranger richly habited and nobly attended, whoſe name my authour gives not. He after much importunity both from himſelf and friends, yet at laſt croſt in his purpoſe by modeſt repulſes, and cold anſwers, and finding her immutable diſpoſition

A Princely husband offered to the Lady Eliſabeth.

position ſolely addicted to a ſingle life, as not enduring the name of a husband; ſettled, in his mind, (though not ſatisfied in her deniall) retired into his countrey. For though it may be ſaid of women in generall, that they are ſpare in their anſwers and peremptory intheir demandsand purpoſes, that their affections are ſtill in the extremes; either ſo paſſionate, as by no counſel to be redreſſed; or ſo counterfeit, as to be by no man believed: and again if they are beautifull, they are to be won with praiſes; if coy, with praiers; if proud, with gifts; and if covetous, with promiſes; yet this ſweet Lady, though her beautie was attractive, yet by no flattery could be re-

Anno 1547.

Lady Eliſabeth will not by any means marry.

Edw.6. moved from her ſettled reſolution; and being conſcious neither of pride, coyneſſe, or covetouſneſſe, could not be eaſily drawn within the compaſſe of any ſubtil temptation. This firſt unwelcome motion of marriage, was a cauſe why ſhe lived afterwards more ſolitary and retired. If at any time the King her brother upon any weighty or important occaſion had ſent to enjoy her company at Court, ſhe made no longer reſidence then to know his Highneſſe pleaſure, and to make humble tender of her duty and allegiance. That done with all convenient ſpeed ſhe returned back into the countrey, where ſhe ſpent the entire ſeaſon of her brothers reigne. The

The King had three uncles left him by the mothers side, Edward, Thomas, and Henry Seymour. Edward was Lord Protectour, and Thomas high Admirall of England. These two brothers being knit and joyned together in amitie, were like a bunch of arrows, not easily broken asunder; but once dispersed and distracted betwixt themselves, they made but way for their adversaries how to assail them with little disadvantage. *Anno 1548.* *The Kings three uncles.*

The two great Dukes of Northumberland and Suffolk, Dudley and Gray, murmuring that his Majesties two uncles should bear such great sway in the Kingdome (by which their glory seemed to be eclipsed and darkned) sought *Northumberland and Suffolk work a division betwixt the two brothers.*

Edw. 6. ſought all means how to oppoſe this great united ſtrength of fraternall love. But finding that there was no other way left to caſt this yoke from off their necks (which their ambition held to be intolerable) but onely by making a disjunction of that brotherly love which had ſo long continued; and doubting how to work it by their ſervants, took a nearer courſe to effect it by their wives, ſo to draw their ruines out of their own boſomes. And moſt ſucceſſefully to their own purpoſes thus it happened. Sir Thomas Seymour Admirall and the younger brother, married the Queen Dowager, whoſe hap it was of all the reſt to ſurvive her hus-

husband. She conteſted with her ſiſter in law for precedence and priority of place. Both were privately encouraged, both ſwell'd alike with ſpleen, neither would give way to the other. The one claimed it as ſhe had been once Queen, the other challenged it as ſhe was the preſent wife of the Protectour. The two Dukes were as fuell to this fire new kindled betwixt the women. Dudley incenſeth the one privately, Gray encourageth the other ſecretly, the wives ſet their husbands at ods by taking their parts, the Gordian knot of brotherly love is thereupon diſſolved. Northumberland and Suffolk take hold of this advantagious occaſion, inſo- *Anno* 1548.

Edw.6. insomuch that within a short time after, the Admirall was questioned for treason, by consent of his brother condemned in Parliament, and his head stricken off at the Tower-hill, March 20. 1549, his brother the Protectour with his own hand signing the warrant for his death. The one being thus removed, there was now lesse difficulty to supplant the other. In the same moneth of February in which his brother lost his head, was the Protectour committed to the Tower by the Lords of the Counsel. Many articles, especially touching the government of the State, were commenced against him; but the yeare after, upon his submission to the

The Lord Admirall beheaded.

The protectour questioned.

the Lords, and interceſſion made for him by the King, he was releaſed. This proved but a lightning before death. His great and potent adverſaries ſtill proſecute their malice againſt him, inſomuch that not long after calling him to a ſecond account, when he had acquitted himſelf of all ſuch articles of treaſon as could be inferred againſt him, he was in a triall at Guild-hall convicted of felony, and on the 22 of January was beheaded on the Tower-hill. *Anno* 1549.

The Protector quit of treaſon.

The Protector found guilty of felony, and beheaded.

Theſe two next kinſmen to the King, the props and ſtayes on which the ſafetie of his minority leaned, the hinges on which the whole State turned, being thus cut off, it was a common fear and gene-

Edw.6. generall preſage through the whole Kingdome, that the two uncles being dead; the nephew would not ſurvive long after. And ſo accordingly it happened: For all ſuch gentlemen and officers as the Protectour had preferred for the Kings attendance, were ſuddenly removed: and all ſuch as were the favorites of the two Dukes, onely ſuffered to come near his perſon.

A match betwixt Northumberlands ſonne and Suffolks daughter.

In the interim was the match concluded betwixt the Lord Guilford Dudley, ſonne to the Duke of Northumberland, and the Lady Jane Gray daughter to the Duke of Suffolk. Not long after the King fell ſick, and died the ſixth of July in the ſeventh yeare of his

The King dieth.

his Princely government, and on the tenth of the same moneth the Lady Jane was proclaimed Queen. It is to this day a question both how he died, and where he was buried; yet others say he lies buried at West-minster. He was a Prince of that hope, that it would seem improper thus to leave his honour in the dust uncharacterized. *Anno* 1549. *Lady Jane proclaimed Queen.*

He was studious for the propagation of the Gospel, the refining and establishing of true religion, the foundation whereof his father had projected. Images he caused to be demolished, and as idolatrous to be taken out of all Churches within his Dominions. The learned men of his time he encouraged, and commanded them

Edw.6. them to open and expound the Scriptures; cauſed the Lords Supper to be adminiſtred in both kinds unto his people. In the third yeare of his reigne, by Parliamentall decree he aboliſhed the Maſſe, commanded the Liturgy to be made, and our Common prayer and Service to be read in the Engliſh tongue. He was acute in wit, grave in cenſure, mature in judgement; all which concurring in ſuch tender years, were beyond admiration. In the liberall arts ſo frequent, that they appeared rather innate and born with him, then either acquired by teaching or ſtudy. All the port-towns and havens in England, Scotland and France, he had *ad unguem*: not the leaſt

A true character of King Edward the ſixth.

punctilio

punctilio of any State affairs paſt beyond his obſervation; nor did he commit ſuch obſervations to memory, but had a cheſt every yeare for the reſervation of ſuch acts as paſt the Counſel-board, himſelf keeping the key. He would appoint certain houres to ſit with the Maſter of Requeſts, onely to diſpatch the cauſe of the poore. He was the inchoation and inſtauration of a glorious Church and Commonweal. He was perfect in the Latine, Greek, Italian, French and Spaniſh tongues, and (as Cardanus reports) was well ſeen in Logick, and the principles of naturall philoſophy, no ſtranger to Muſick, ſinging at firſt ſight. In Melanchthons common-places he was converſant,

Anno 1549.

Edw.6. verſant, and in all Ciceroe's works, with a great part of T. Livius. Two of Iſocrates orations he tranſlated out of the originall into Latine. He was facetious and witty, as may appear in the fourth yeare of his reigne, and thirteenth of his age, being at Greenwich on S. Georges day, coming from the Sermon with all the Nobility in ſtate correſpondent for the day, ſaid, *My Lords, I pray you what Saint is S. George, that we ſo much honour him here this day?* The Lord Treaſurer made anſwer, *If it pleaſe your Majeſty, I did never in any hiſtory reade of S. George, but onely in* Legenda aurea; *where it is thus ſet down, that S. George out with his ſword and ran the dragon through with his*

He that ſhall but peruſe the hiſtory of S. George now written by M. Heylin, may ſoon go beyond the Lord Treaſurers anſwer to the King.

his ſpeare. The King having ſomething vented himſelf with laughing, replied, *I pray you, my Lord, and what did he with his ſword the while? That I cannot tell your Majeſty*, ſaid he. To conclude, he was ſo well qualified that he was not onely the forwardeſt Prince of all his anceſtours, but the ſole Phenix of his time. *Dic mihi muſa virum*, ſhew me ſuch another. As he began and continued hopefully ſo he ended religiouſly. Being fallen ſick of a pleuriſie, ſome ſay, conſumption of the lungs, having made his peace with God and the world, he lifted up his eyes and hands to heaven, prayed to himſelf, thinking none to have heard him, after this manner; *Anno* 1549.

Lord

Edw.6. *The Kings prayer at his death.*

Lord deliver me out of this miſerable life, and take me among thy choſen: howbeit, not my will, but thy will be done: Lord, I commit my Spirit to thee. O Lord thou knoweſt how happie it were for me to be with thee: yet for thy choſens ſake ſend me life and health, that I may truly ſerve thee. Oh my Lord God, bleſſe thy people, and ſave thine inheritance; Oh Lord God, ſave thy choſen people of England, defend this land from Papiſtry, and maintain thy true Religion; that I and thy people may praiſe thy holy name, for thy Sonne Jeſus Chriſt his ſake: to which he added; *Oh, I faint, have mercy on me, O Lord, and receive my ſpirit.* With which ejaculation his life ended, not without ſuſpicion of poyſon delivered

delivered him in a noſe-gay: but the deviliſh treaſon not being enquired after, never came to light. *Anno* 1549.

The Lady Mary being at the time of the Kings death at Hunſdon in Hertfordſhire, was much perplexed with the news of the Proclamation of the Lady Jane, as Queen of England; but more eſpecially, underſtanding that it was done by the conſent of the whole Nobility. Hereupon the Suffolk men aſſemble themſelves about her, not liking ſuch ſhuffling in State, profered their free and voluntary ſervice towards the attaining of her lawfull inheritance. This being bruited at Court, the great Duke of Northumberland having a large commiſſion

Lady Mary vexed at the Proclamation of Queen Jane.

Suffolk men aid the Lady Mary.

Northumberland oppoſeth the Lady Mary

Edw.6. on granted, and ſigned with the great Seal of England, by the virtue thereof raiſed an army with purpoſe to ſuppreſſe and ſurprize the Lady Mary. The deſigne was no ſooner advanced and on foot, but the Lords in generall, repenting them of ſo great an injurie done to the Kings ſiſter, and the immediate inheritrix, ſent a counter-mand after him, the Nobility forſook him, the Commons abandoned him; ſo that being come to Cambridge, he with his ſonnes and ſome few ſervants were left alone: where notwithſtanding he and his aſſociates proclaimed the Lady Mary Queen of England in the market-place, yet for all this, he was arreſted of high treaſon in the Kings Colledge,

Lady Mary proclaimed Queen.

Colledge, and from thence brought to the Tower, and on a ſcaffold on the Hill the 12 day of Auguſt loſt his head. This was the end of the great Duke of Northumberland. Now thoſe two great oppoſing Dukes, Somerſet and Northumberland, whoſe unlimited ambitions England and the government thereof could not ſatiate, one piece of ground contains them: they lie quietly together in one ſmall bed of earth before the Altar in Saint Peters Church in the Tower, betwixt two Queens, wives of King Henry the eighth, Queen Anne and Queen Katharine, all foure beheaded. All their greatneſſe and magnificence is covered over with theſe two narrow

Anno 1552.

Q. *Ma.* words, *Hic jacet.* Northumberland overthrew Somerſet and raiſed himſelf upon his ruines. Mary, who was friend to neither, but indifferent to both, eaſily diſpenced with the cutting off Northumberland, thinking her ſelf to ſtand more firm by his fall and ruine.

Lady Eliſabeth lamenteth her brothers death.

The Lady Eliſabeth reſiding at her Mannour in the countrey, much lamented the death of her brother: being ſtrangely perplexed in her mind, as not knowing by any probable conjecture what theſe ſtrange paſſages of State might come to. But conſidering that amongſt theſe tempeſtuous ſtorms, her ſiſter Maries and her own were now at an adventure in one bottome, ſhe reſolutely firſt aided her ſiſter

ſiſter with five hundred men, her ſelf the formoſt, *prima ibi ante omnes*, then the ſtorm being over, ſhe attended her Majeſtie in her barge to the Tower, where was releaſed the Duke of Norfolk, the Lord Courtney, and Doctour Gardiner. Soon after divers Biſhops ſuſpended in the dayes of her brother Edward, were reſtored: viz. Doctour Gardiner to Wincheſter, and John Poynet put out; Doctour Bonner to London, and Nicholas Ridley confined, John Day to Chicheſter, and John Scory excluded; Doctour Tonſtall to Durham, Doctour Heath to Worceſter; John Hooper excluded, and committed to the Fleet; Doctour Veſey to Exceter, and Miles

Anno 1553.

The Lady Eliſabeth in policy graced by the Queen.

Proteſtant Biſhops put off, Popiſh reſtored.

Q. Ma. Coverdale caſhiered. The miſerable face of a wretched kingdome began now to appear. They that could diſſemble their religion, took no great care how things went; but ſuch whoſe conſciences were joyned to truth, perceiving that the lamps of the Sanctuarie began to ſhine dimme, ſeeing thoſe bright tapers pulled out of their ſockets and extinguiſhed, concluded that coals were now kindled, which would prove the deſtruction of many a good Chriſtian; which accordingly happened.

From the Tower of London the Queen rode through the city towards her Palace at Weſtminſter. The Lady Eliſabeth, to whom all this while ſhe

she shewed a pleasant and gracious outside, rode in a chariot next after her, drawn with six horses trapt in cloth of silver, the chariot being covered with the same; wherein sat onely, to accompany her, the Lady Anne of Cleve. *Anno* 1553.

The fifth day of October she was crowned at Westminster, by Stephen Gardiner Bishop of Winchester, Doctour Thomas Cranmer being at that time in the Tower. The Lady Elisabeth was most Princely attended at her sisters coronation. Five dayes after began the Parliament, wherein, besides the supplantation of the reformed religion, Guilford Dudley and the Lady Jane his wife lately proclaimed Queen, were both ar- *Q. Mary crowned.* *Guilford Dudley and Lady Jane convicted of treason.*

Q. *Ma.* raigned and convicted of treaſon. As for the Lady Jane, how unwilling ſhe was to take the imperiall dignity upon her, doth appear by this letter following, ſent to her Father a little before her death.

FAther, although it hath pleaſed God to haſten my death by you, by whom my life ſhould rather have been lengthened: yet can I ſo patiently take it, that I yield God more hearty thanks for ſhortning my wofull dayes, then if all the world had been given into my poſſeſſions, with life lengthened at mine own will. And albeit I am very well aſſured of your impatient dolours, redoubled many wayes, both in bewailing your own wo, and eſpecially (as I am informed) my wofull eſtate:

yet

yet my dear father (if I may without offence rejoyce in mine own miſhaps) herein I may account my ſelf bleſſed, that waſhing my hands with the innocency of my fact, my guiltleſſe bloud may cry before the Lord, Mercy to the innocent. *And yet though I muſt needs acknowledge that being conſtrained, and (as you know well enough) continually aſſailed; yet in taking upon me, I ſeemed to conſent, and therein grievouſly offended the Queen and her laws: yet do I aſſuredly truſt that this my offence towards God is ſo much the leſſe, in that being in ſo royall eſtate as I was, my enforced honour never mingled with mine innocent heart. And thus, good father, I have opened unto you the ſtate wherein I preſently ſtand, my death at* Anno 1553.

Q. Ma. *hand. Although to you perhaps it may ſeem wofull, yet to me there is nothing that can be more welcome, then from this vale of miſery to aſpire to that heavenly throne of all joy and pleaſure, with Chriſt my Saviour. In whoſe ſtedfaſt faith (if it may be lawfull for the daughter ſo to write to the father) the Lord that hath hitherto ſtrengthened you, ſo continue to keep you, that at the laſt we may meet in heaven with the Father, Sonne, and holy Ghoſt. I am*

Your obedient daughter

till death,

JANE DUDLEY.

She

She was no way conſcious of thoſe illegall proceedings practiſed againſt the Queen by her own and her husbands father. Much grief there was for the Lady Jane. The Queen her ſelf took the ſadneſſe of her eſtate into conſideration, gave her leave to walk in the Queens garden, not debarring her of any pleaſant proſpect belonging to the Tower: and had not her father, after firſt offence remitted, ran headlong into a ſecond, it is generally conceived ſhe would have pardoned her life. His miſcounſelled raſhneſſe haſtened the deaths of theſe two innocents, Guilford and Jane. The Statiſts of that time, eſpecially ſuch as were addicted to the Romiſh faction, held

Anno 1553.

The Queen pitieth the Lady Jane.

No proteſtant thought fit to live.

Q. Ma. held it not policie to ſuffer any that were addicted to the contrary faction to live, eſpecially if they could entrap them, being fallen into any lapſe of the law. Therefore upon the twelfth of February 1554, being the firſt day of the week, Guilford Dudley was brought to the ſcaffold on the Tower-hill: where having with great penitence reconciled himſelf to God, with a ſettled and unmoved conſtancie patiently ſubjected himſelf to the ſtroke of death. The head with the body ſtill bleeding, were both laid together in a cart, and brought into the Chappel within the Tower, even in the ſight of this ſad and ſorrowfull Lady: the object ſtriking more terrour, then the ſight of that

that fatall ax, by which her ſelf was preſently to ſuffer death. Being inſtantly led to the green within the Tower, and mounted on a ſcaffold, with a chearfull and undanted countenance ſhe ſpake as followeth; Anno 1553.

The Lady Jane her ſpeech at her death.

Good people, I am come hither to die, and by law I am condemned to the ſame. My offence againſt the Queen was only in conſent to the device of others, which now is deemed treaſon; yet it was never of my ſeeking, but by counſel of thoſe, who ſhould ſeem to have further underſtanding of things then I, which knew little of the law, and much leſſe of titles to the Crown. But touching the procurement thereof by me, or on my behalf, I do waſh my hands in

innocency

Q. Ma. *innocency thereof, before God and the face of you all this day.* And therewithall ſhe moved her hands, wherein ſhe had a book, and then proceeded thus; *I pray you all good Chriſtian people, bear me witneſſe that I die a true Chriſtian woman, and that I look to be ſaved by no other means then by the mercy of God in the bloud of his onely Sonne Jeſus Chriſt. I confeſſe that when I did know the word of God, I neglected it, and loved my ſelf and the world, and therefore this plague and puniſhment is juſtly and worthily happened upon me for my ſinnes: yet I thank God of his goodneſſe that he hath given me a time and reſpite to repent. And now, good people, whileſt I am alive, I pray you aſsiſt me with your prayers.*

As

As ſoon as ſhe had thus ſpoken, ſhe humbly kneeled down, and rehearſed the one and fiftieth Pſalm in Engliſh; then ſhe raiſed her ſelf upon her feet, and delivered her book to Maſter Bridges, who was then Lieutenant of the Tower. Beginning to untie her gown to prepare her ſelf for death, the Executioner offered to help her: but ſhe turning her ſelf to the two Gentlewomen that then attended her, was by them diſrobed both of her gown and other attires. Then the Headsman kneeled down to ask her forgiveneſſe, to whom ſhe replyed, *The Lord forgive thee as I do, and I intreat thee to diſpatch me as ſoon as thou canſt.* Then kneeling again ſhe looked ſuddenly

Anno 1553.

Q. *Ma.* denly back, and ſaid, *Wilt thou take it before I lie down?* He anſwered, *No, Madame.* Then ſhe tied her handkercher before her eyes, and being blindfold ſhe felt about for the block, and ſaid twice, *Where is it?* then laying her neck upon it, ſhe ſtretched forth her body, and ſaid, *Lord Jeſus, into thy hands I commend my ſpirit.* The ax met with the laſt word, and ſhe expired. Never was a Ladies fall more deplored, and herein it was remarkable: Judge Morgan, who gave the ſentence of her death, preſently fell mad; and in all his diſtracted fits cried out continually, *Take away the Lady Jane from me*; and in that extreme diſtemperature of paſſion ended he his life. Some report that

Lady Janes death.

A memorable note of Judge Morgan.

that the Lady Jane was young with child at the time of her departure: but though her Romiſh oppoſites were many, and the times bloudy, Chriſtian charity may perſwade us, that they would not uſe ſuch inhumanity againſt ſo great a perſon. She was indeed a royall Lady, indued with more virtues then are frequently found in her ſex, in religion and piety precellent: her devout prayer to God, and oration to the people, demonſtrated no leſſe at the time of her execution. She was but ſixteen years of age, of inforced honours ſo unambitious, that ſhe never attired her ſelf in Regall ornaments, but conſtrainedly and with tears. Whilſt ſhe was priſoner in the Tower,

Anno 1553.

Lady Jane thought to be with child at her death.

A true character of the Lady Jane.

Q. *Ma.* Tower, theſe ſubſequent verſes were found written on the wall with a pin:

Non aliena putes, homini quæ obtingere poſſunt:
Sors hodierna mihi cras erit illa tibi.

Think nothing ſtrange that doth on man incline:
This day my lot is drawn, to morrow thine.

And thus,

Deo juvante, nil nocet livor malus:
Et non juvante, nil juvat labor gravis.
Poſt tenebras ſpero lucem.

God on our ſide, vain is all ſtrifes intention:

And

And God oppos'd, bootleſſe is all prevention. Anno 1553.
After night, my hope is light.

There be extant of her works in the Engliſh tongue, a learned Epiſtle to Mr. Harding, Chaplain to the Duke of Suffolk her father, formerly a ſtout champion in K. Edwards dayes, but now a *renegado* from the faith.

A Colloquy with one Fecknam a Prieſt; two nights before her death, about Faith and the Sacraments. *The Lady Janes works.*

An Epiſtle to her ſiſter written in the end of the new Teſtament in Greek, ſent the night before ſhe died.

As for the Duke of Suffolk her father, I can parallel his betraying to none ſo properly as

Q. *Ma.* as to the Duke of Buckingham in the reigne of Richard the third. As the one had a Baniſter, the other had an Underwood, a man raiſed by him onely to a competent eſtate; unto whoſe truſt and guard he committed his perſon, was by him conveyed into an hollow tree, morning and evening relieved with ſuſtenance by him, every time of his appearance renewed his confidence unto him, and engaged himſelf with millions of oaths for the performance of his truth and fidelity. Yet eaſily corrupted with ſome ſmall quantitie of gold, and many large promiſes, Judas-like betrayed his Maſter, diſcovered him, and delivered him up to the Earl of Huntington: under whoſe conduct

Suffolk betrayed by his ſervant.

conduct he was with a strong guard conveyed through London to the Tower, arraigned and convicted of treason in the great hall at Westminster, and upon the twelfth of the moneth of February wherein the daughter expired, was the father beheaded on the Tower-hill. *Anno* 1553. *The Duke of Suffolk beheaded.*

Northumberland and his sonne Guilford, Suffolk with his daughter Jane being thus cut off, *paries nunc proximus ardet*, it was generally feared that the Lady Elisabeths turn would be next. The Queen was no sooner crowned, but she slighted her, and removed her into the countrey. The good Lady was in the mean time much troubled to see how Bethel lay in the dust unre- *The beginning of Qu. Elisabeths troubles.*

Q. *Ma.* unregarded, & Babel onely exalted; true religion dejected, and ſuperſtition advanced: but more eſpecially underſtanding that her ſelf was the butt, & her life the mark they aimed at. Yet the ſnare was broken, the ſword was turned into their own boſomes; ſhe paſſed the ſtorm, & at laſt arrived ſafely, to the joy of all true hearted Chriſtians.

This birth of ours is but an entrance into this life, where in the ſight of heaven we muſt endure, for a triall of our valour, the furious ſhocks of many fierce encounters. He that ſojourns in the camp of this life, muſt not hope for holydayes; his travel can have no reſt, his labour can have no end; no countrey but can yield a Pharaoh to deſtroy him,

him, no clime but can afford an Herod to purſue him. The alluſion needs no further illuſtration; the troubles of the Lady Eliſabeth will make a perfect comment. She ſwam to the crown through a ſea of ſorrow, and having obtained it, how dangerouſly was her life inſidiated by Popiſh aſſaſſines? there wanted not a Jeſuiticall Mariana to perſwade treaſon, nor a bloudy Ravailiack to perform it: then the Pope menaced her with his Bulls abroad; now the Biſhop of Wincheſter, the Popes agent, endeavours to ſupplant her with Warrants at home; now ſhe lives captivated to an incenſed ſiſters indignation, hurried from one place to an other, from poſt to pillar. *Anno* 1553.

Quocunque

Q. Ma. *Quocunque aſpicio nihil eſt niſi pontus & aer.*
The ſea of her ſorrow is ſo broad and ſpacious; I can ſee no ſhore, diſcry no land at all.

Gardiner a bitter enemy to the L. Eliſabeth

She was greatly ſtomached by Stephen Gardiner Biſhop of Wincheſter and other Romiſts as well of the Laity as of the Clergie; who ſtudied by all means poſſible, not onely to ſupplant her from the Queens love, but to deprive her of her life, the firſt being the way to the ſecond. For the better effecting whereof with the more ſpeed and ſafety, fortune ſeemed thus to ſmile upon their enterpriſe. Sir Thom. Wyats inſurrection and ſuppreſſion both happening within ſome few weeks; but being over,

over, and many having ſuffered for the ſame, others were likewiſe had in ſuſpicion by the Clergie, eſpecially thoſe whom they termed of the new religion. Here the train is laid for the Lady, the net is ſpread, they think now all ſure; but the Phœnix they aimed at was delivered from the hands of the fowler. *Anno* 1553.

This which at the firſt was in the Queen but mere ſuſpicion, by Biſhop Gardiners aggravation grew after into her high indignation; inſomuch that a ſtrict commiſſion was ſent down to Aſhridge, where ſhe then ſojourned, to have her with all ſpeed removed from thence, and brought up to London, there to anſwer all ſuch criminall articles as could be

The Lady Eliſabeth ſent for out of the countrey.

Q. Ma. be objected againſt her.

Lord of Tame, Sir Ed. Haſtings, Sir Tho. Cornwallis ſent for the Lady Eliſabeth.

The charge was committed to Sir John Williams Lord of Tame, Sir Edward Haſtings, and Sir Thomas Cornwallis; all three Counſellours of State: and for the better accompliſhment of the ſervice, a guard of two hundred and fifty horſe-men were attendant on them.

L. Eliſabeth very ſick.

The Princeſſe was at the ſame time dangerouſly ſick, and even almoſt to death, the day was quite ſpent, and the evening come on. News being brought unto her by her ſervants (much affrighted) that ſo great a ſtrength had begirt her houſe, and in ſuch a time when her innocence could not ſo much as dream of any thing dangerous that might

might be ſuggeſted againſt her, it bred in her howſoever no ſmall amazement. But ere ſhe could well recollect herſelf, a great rapping was heard at the gate. She ſending to demand the cauſe thereof, in ſtead of returning an anſwer, the Lords ſtept into the houſe, without demanding ſo much as leave of the porter; and coming into the hall, where they met Miſtreſſe Aſhely, a Gentlewoman that attended her, they willed her to inform her Lady that they had a meſſage to deliver her from the Queen. The Gentlewoman went up and told her what they had ſaid; who ſent them word back by her again, (it being then an unſeaſonable time of the night, ſhe in her

Anno 1553.

Q. *Ma.* bed and dangerouſly ſick) to intreat them, if not in courteſie, yet for modeſtie's ſake, to deferre the delivery of their meſſage till morning. But they without further reply, as ſhe was returning to the Princeſſes chamber, followed her up the ſtairs, and preſſed in after her, preſenting themſelves at her bed ſide: at which ſight ſhe was ſuddenly moved, and told them that ſhe was not well pleaſed with their uncivil intruſion. They by her low and faint ſpeech perceiving her debility and weakneſſe of body, deſired her Grace's pardon (the Lord of Tame ſpeaking in excuſe of all the reſt) and told her they were ſorry to find ſuch infirmity upon her; eſpecially, ſince it was the

Uncivil intruſion.

the Queens expreſſe pleaſure, *Anno* that the ſeventh day of that 1553. preſent moneth ſhe muſt appear before her Majeſty, at her Court near Weſtminſter. To whom ſhe anſwered, that the Queen had not a ſubject in the whole kingdome more ready or willing to tender their ſervice and loyalty to her Highneſſe, then her ſelf; yet hoped withall, in regard of her preſent diſability, they who were eye-witneſſes of her weak eſtate, might in their own charity and goodneſſe diſpence with their extremity of haſte. But the haſte was ſuch, and the extremitie ſo great, that their commiſſion was to bring her either alive or dead. *A ſore commiſsion it is*, ſaid ſhe. Hereupon they

Lady Eliſabeths loyaltie.

Q. Ma. consulted with her physicians, charging them on their allegiance to resolve them, whether she might be removed thence without imminent peril of her life. Upon conference together they returned answer, that she might undergo that journey without death, though not without great danger; her infirmity being hazardfull, but not mortall. Their opinions thus delivered, they told her Grace that she must of necessity prepare her self for the morrows journey; and withall, that the Queen, out of her great favour and care, had sent her own litter. At which words she raised her self upon her pillow, thanking the Queen for such grace and favour extended towards her, telling

telling them that she would contend with death to tender her life before her Majestie, and with that small strength she had be ready for them in the morning; intreating them to take such slender provision as her house at such time could afford, and afterwards to repose themselves in such lodgings as were provided for them: and so gave them the good-night. They took their leave with great respect and reverence to her person, and after they had set a strong watch upon the house, first went to supper, and after that to bed. *Anno 1553.*

Early the next morning, by the rising of the sunne, she was mounted into her litter, and set onwards towards London. *Lady Elisabeth removeth towards London.*

Q. *Ma.* don. The people, as they paſt the way, wondring at ſo great a guard, eſpecially ſet upon one they ſo dearly affected, fearing the more, the leſſe they knew; and becauſe they ſaw her conducted as a priſoner, generally commiſerated her caſe; ſome ſmothering their griefs in ſilence, and ſhaking the head; ſome expreſſing it in tears, others in loud acclamations, that the Lord God Almighty would ſafeguard and protect her from all her enemies. In this manner ſhe paſt onward on her way to Redburn, where ſhe was guarded that night: her ſickneſſe and infirmity, had been guard enough, being able to ride but three miles the next day, tarrying that night in

The peoples love to the L. Eliſabeth

Sir

Sir Ralph Rowlets houſe at S. Albones. From thence ſhe paſſed to South-Mymmes, reſting her wearied body at Mr Dods houſe there, and ſo the next day to Highgate: where being very weak in body, and much dejected in mind, ſhe ſtayed that night, and the next day following. Thus was ſhe brought to the Court, and for full fourteen dayes after remained in a private chamber, altogether ſolitary and comfortleſſe; not ſo much as ſuffered to ſee, much leſſe to ſpeak with any friend, but onely the Lord Chamberlain and Sir John Gage, who attended at the doore of her lodging. She had no comforter but her innocence, no companion but

Anno 1553.

L. Elizabeth kept cloſe at Court.

Q. Ma. her book; ſhe was armed with patience to undergo the heat of the day, to endure all oppoſition.

Virgil. Æn. 5.

---- Quò fata trahunt retrahunt que ſequamur:
Quic quid erit, ſuperanda omnis fortuna ferendo eſt.

None can be brought to ſo wretched a condition, but they may have hope of better fortune. She knew that the clouds being over, the day would become clear; the ſun but once appearing, thoſe thick miſts would be ſoon expelled. Thus ſhe remained a ſorrowfull and dejected priſoner, in the hands of ſpleenfull and potent adverſaries, brought into ſo ſtrait an exigent, either to forſake her faith, or elſe to fall under the mercileſſe

mercileſſe cruelty of ſuch as ſought her innocent life. *Anno* 1553.

Upon the friday before Palm-ſunday, the Biſhop of Wincheſter with nine more of the Counſel convented her. Being come before them, and offering to kneel, the Earl of Suſſex would by no means ſuffer her, but commanded a chair to be brought in for her to ſit on. Gardiner, Biſhop of Wincheſter, and then Lord Chancellour, taking upon him to be the mouth of the reſt, began very ſharply to reprove her (as if ſhe had been already convicted) for having a hand in Wyats rebellion. To whom ſhe mildly anſwered with a modeſt proteſtation, that ſhe never had the leaſt knowledge of his practiſe and pro-

Lady Eliſabeth brought before the Counſel.

Q. Ma. proceedings; *For proof where-*
L. Eliſabeth anſwereth all objections. *of*, ſaid ſhe, *when Wyat at his death was by ſome malicious enemies of mine demanded whether I was any way knowing, or acceſſarie to his inſurrection; even at the parting of life and body, having prepared his ſoul for heaven, when no diſſimulation can be ſo much as ſuſpected, even then he pronounced me guiltleſſe. Beſides, the like queſtion being demanded of Nicholas Throckmorton and Fames Crofts at their arraignement, I was likewiſe cleared by them: and being acquitted of all others (my Lords) would ye have me to accuſe my ſelf?* After this ſhe was queſtioned about a ſtirring in the Weſt, raiſed by Sir Peter Carew; but anſwered to every particular ſo diſtinctly,

distinctly, that they could not take hold of the least circumstance, whereby they might any way strengthen their accusation. Which Gardiner perceiving, told her that it would be her safest course to submit her self to the Queen, and to crave pardon of her gracious Majestie. Whereunto she answered, That submission confest a crime, and pardon belonged to a delinquent; either of which being proved by her, she would then, and not tell then make use of his Grace's counsel. Gardiner told her she should heare more anon, retiring with the rest of the Lords to know the Queens further pleasure. They being gone, she left alone, without either servant to attend her, or

Anno 1553.

The L. Elisabeth left alone at the Counsel-board.

Q. *Ma.* or friend to chear her, began to think with her ſelf, that beauty was but a flower ſoon faded, health a bleſſing ſoon altered, favour a ſunne-ſhine often clouded, riches and glory no better then broken pillars; but innocency and truth unmoved columnes. In the midſt of theſe conceptions, Gardiner and the reſt entred the chamber, and told her that it was her Majeſties pleaſure ſhe muſt inſtantly be conveyed to the Tower; that her houſhold was diſſolved, and all her ſervants diſcharged, except her Gentleman Uſher, three Gentlewomen, and two Grooms; and that for her guard two hundred Northren white coats were appointed that night to watch about her lodging,

L. Eliſabeth commanded to the Tower.

lodging, and early in the morning to ſee her ſafely delivered into the cuſtody of the Lieutenant of the Tower. The very name of Tower ſtruck a deep horrour into her, inſomuch that the chearfull bloud forſaking her freſh cheeks, left nothing but aſhy paleneſſe in her viſage. She ſpake theſe words; *Alas, my Lords! how comes it that I have ſo incenſed my Siſter and Sovereigne? If it be held to be either criminal or capital to be daughter to King Henry, ſiſter to King Edward of ſacred memory, or to be the next in bloud to the Queen, I may then perhaps incurre as well the ſeverity of cenſure, as the rigour of ſentense: but otherwiſe, I here proteſt before heaven and you, I never either*

Anno 1553.

L. Eliſabeth afraid of the Tower.

Her ſpeech to the Counſel.

Q. Ma. *ther in act or thought have as yet treſpaſſed againſt her Majeſty. Whoſe pleaſure if it be ſo that I muſt be confined, and my liberty reſtrained; my humble ſuit is unto you, to be petitioners on my behalf unto her Majeſtie, that I may be ſent unto ſome other place leſſe notorious, that being a priſon for trayters and malefactours in the higheſt degree.* The Earl of Suſſex preſently replied, that her requeſt was both juſt and reaſonable, deſiring the reſt of the Lords to joyn with him on her behalf. Whereupon the Biſhop of Wincheſter cut him off, and told him that it was the Queens abſolute command, and her pleaſure was unalterable. When after a little pauſe, *Well*, ſaid ſhe,

The Earl of Suſſex a faſt friend to the Lady Eliſabeth.

Flebile

Flebile principium melior fortuna ſequetur. Anno 1553.

Injury is but the triall of our patience, troubles are onely inſtructions to teach us wiſdome: by the one, falſhood from faith may be perceived; by the other, true friends from trayters may be eaſily diſcerned.

Gutta cavat lapidem---

Hard things may be mollified, crooked things ſtraightened, a rock will in time relent; and Troy, though it ſtands out long, it yields at laſt: whileſt there is a ſun to ſet, I will not deſpair of a good iſſue: Non omnium dierum Sol occidit, *ſhall be ſtill my comforter.* And with theſe words they all left her.

That night being ſpent in pious devotion, the next day following two Lords brought

Q. Ma. brought word that ſhe muſt
L. Eliſabeth commanded to the Tower. inſtantly to the Tower, and that the barge was ready at the ſtairs to convey her thither: for, ſaith one of them (whoſe name I purpoſely omit) the tide will tarry for no body. Upon which ſhe humbly beſought them, that ſhe might onely have the freedome of one tide more, and that they would ſolicite the Queen for ſo ſmall a favour. Whereunto he very churliſhly replied, that it was a thing by no poſſible means to be granted. Then ſhe deſired that ſhe might write unto the Queen, which he would not admit. But the Earl of Suſſex, being the other that was ſent from the Queen, kneeled unto her, kiſt her hand, and

The Earl of Suſſex continues a faſt friend to the Lady Eliſabeth

and ſaid, That upon his own peril ſhe ſhould not onely have the liberty to write, but as he was a true man to God and his Prince, he would deliver her letter to the Queens own hands, and bring an anſwer of the ſame, whatſoever came thereof. *Anno* 1553.

Whileſt ſhe was writing, (for a ſmall piece of paper could not make ſufficient report of her ſorrows, being ſo great in quantity, ſo extraordinary in quality) the tide was ſpent. Then they whiſpered together to take advantage of the next: but that courſe was held to be inconvenient, in regard that it fell out juſt about midnight. The difficulty alledged, was leſt that being in the dark, ſhe might

L. Eliſabeth writeth to the Queen.

Q. *Ma.* might perhaps be reſcued.

Therefore the next day being Palm-ſunday, they repaired unto her lodging again, and deſired her to prepare her ſelf; for that was the lateſt houre of her liberty, and ſhe muſt to the barge preſently. Whereunto ſhe anſwered, *The Lords will be done: ſince it is her Highneſſes pleaſure, I am therewith very well contented.* Paſſing through the garden and the guard to take water, ſhe looked back to every window, and ſeeing none whoſe looks might ſeem to compaſſionate her afflictions, ſaid thus, *I wonder whither the Nobility intend to lead me, being a Princeſſe, and of the Royall bloud of England. Alas! why being an harmleſſe inno-*

L. Eliſabeths ſpeech at her departure out of the court.

cent

cent woman, am I thus hurried to captivity? the Lord of heaven knows whither, for I my ſelf do not. Great haſte was made to ſee her ſafe in the barge, and much care to have her paſſe by London unſeen: which was the occaſion that both ſhe and they were engaged to a remarkable danger. The tide being young, the barge-men feared to ſhoot the bridge: but being forced to it againſt their wills, the ſtern ſtruck againſt one of the arches, and wanting water, grated againſt the chanell, with great hazard to be overwhelmed; but God in his mercy preſerved her to a fairer fortune. She was landed at the Tower ſtairs, the ſame intended for traiters. Loath ſhe was to have

Anno 1553.

L. Eliſabeths danger in ſhooting London-bridge.

Q. Ma. have gone aſhore there, laying open her innocent and loyall behaviour both towards the Queen and preſent State: but being cut ſhort by the churliſh reply of one who was her convoy, ſhe went aſhore, and ſtept ſhort into the water, uttering theſe words; *I ſpeak it before thee, O God, having no friend but thee in whom to put my confidence: here landeth as true a ſubject, being priſoner, as ever landed at theſe ſtairs, ſince Julius Ceſar laid the firſt foundation of this ſtructure. Well, if it prove ſo* (ſaid one of the Lords) *it will be the better for you.* As ſhe paſſed along, the warders then attending, bade *God bleſſe your Grace:* for which ſome were rebuked in words,

Her ſpeech at her landing in the Tower.

words, others by a mulct in the purſe. *Anno* 1553.

She was then delivered to the charge of the Conſtable of the Tower, who received her as his priſoner, and told her, that he would ſhew her to her lodging; but ſhe being faint, began to complain. The good Earl of Suſſex, ſeeing her colour began to fail, and ſhe ready to ſink under his arms, called for a chair: but the Conſtable would not ſuffer it to be brought. Then ſhe ſat down upon a fair ſtone, at which time there fell a great ſhower of rain: the heavens themſelves did ſeem to weep at ſuch inhumane uſage. Suſſex offered to caſt his cloak about her, but ſhe by no means would

The Lady Eliſabeth delivered up to the Conſtable of the Tower.

The inhumanity of the Conſtable towards her.

The Earl of Suſſex love to the L. Eliſabeth

Q. *Ma.* would admit it. Then the Lieutenant, Mr Bridges, intreated her to withdraw her ſelf from the violence of the ſtorm into ſome ſhelter. To whom ſhe anſwered, *I had better to ſit here then in a worſer place; for God knoweth, not I, whither you intend to lead me.* At which words, looking upon her Gentleman-uſher, and ſeeing his eyes full of tears, ſhe told him he did not well to diſconſolate her with his ſorrow, who had ſo much grief of her own, that ſhe doubted whether ſhe had ſtrength enough to ſupport it.

The Lieutenants courteſie to her.

L. Eliſabeth lockt up cloſe in the Tower.

Being locked and bolted in her lodging with ſome of her ſervants, ſhe was much daunted and perplexed; but called

called to her Gentlewoman for her book, desiring God not to suffer her to lay her foundation upon the sands, but upon the Rock, whereby all blasts of blustring weather might not prevail against her. Whereunto she added, *The skill of a pilote is unknown but in a tempest, the valour of a captain is unseen but in a battel, and the worth of a Christian is unknown but in triall and temptation. This earthly globe, O Lord, is but a theatre on which thou hast placed us, to get some proof from hence of our sufficiency. Death will assail us, the world will entice us, the flesh will seek to betray us, and the devil ready to devour us: But all this and much more shall never deject my spirits; for thou, O King of*

Anno 1553.

The Lady Elisabeths speech being lockt in her chamber.

Q. Ma. *of kings, art my ſpectatour; and thy Sonne Chriſt, my Saviour Jeſus, hath already undergone theſe trials for my encouragement. I will therefore come boldly to the throne of grace: there it is, I am ſure, that I ſhall find comfort in this time of need. Though an hoſt ſhould encamp againſt me, my heart ſhall not fear; though warre ſhould riſe againſt me, in this will I be confident, Thou Lord art my light and my ſalvation, whom ſhall I fear? thou Lord art the ſtrength of my life, of whom ſhall I be afraid?* In this *interim* the Lords took advice about a more ſtrict watch and ward to be ſet upon her, all agreeing that it ſhould be exactly performed. But the good Earl of Suſſex was very paſſionate

The Lords take advice about a watch to keep the Lady Eliſabeth ſafe.

The good Earl of Suſſex ſtill a friend to her.

nate to heare all this, and ſaid, *My Lords, my Lords, let us take heed, and do no more then our commiſsion will well bear: conſider that ſhe was the King our Maſters daughter; and therefore let us uſe ſuch dealing as may hereafter prove anſwerable.* The other Lords agreed to his words, ſaying, it was well ſpoke of him; and ſo for that time departed. *Anno* 1553.

Two dayes after, Gardiner making uſe of the Quenes name and authority, cauſed Maſſe to be inforcedly ſaid and ſung before her; which ſeemed to be the greateſt triall ſhe had till that time endured: but neceſſity having no law, ſhe was forced to give way to it, and not unadviſedly. That ſpirit is prodigious, *Maſſe ſaid and ſung in the L. Eliſabeths chamber.*

Q. *Ma.* which rather then ſhake hands with inconveniencie, would caſt it ſelf into the jaws of danger. She with a ſettled countenance ſwallowed down, upon extremity, the bitter potion of indignity: ſhe would rather bow, then break; rather ſtrike ſail, then periſh in the ſtorm. The greatneſſe of her mind gave place to the weakneſſe of her means: becauſe ſhe could not harbour where ſhe would, ſhe anchored where ſhe might with beſt ſecurity.

Philip of Spain being intereſſed in this ſtory, as one whom God uſed for an inſtrument to preſerve the Lady Eliſabeth (all thoſe that interpoſed his coming into the kingdome being cut off, namely,

namely, the Duke of Suffolk, Sir Thomas Wyat with all his confederacie, and the much ſuſpected Lady Eliſabeth being under ſafe cuſtody in the Tower) I hope it will not be impertinent to impart ſomewhat of his landing, marriage, and coronation. *Anno* 1553.

Philip of Spain landeth.

On the twentieth day of July *anno* 1554, he arrived at Southhampton, and was there honourably met and received by the Queens Counſel, and the greateſt part of the Nobility. At his firſt ſetting foot on land, the Garter was preſented to him, and faſtened about his leg. Before he would enter into any houſe, he went firſt to the Church of Holyrood,

The devotion of King Philip.

Q. Ma. there to give thanks for his prosperous and successefull voyage. Having spent about half an houre in devotion, he mounted on a goodly jennet, richly caparisoned, sent to him that morning from the Queen, and rode back again to his lodging, near adjoyning to the Watergate.

The monday following, he left Southhampton; and being most honourably attended by the Nobility and Gentry of England, he rode toward Winchester: but by reason of much rain that fell that day, the journey seemed lesse pleasant.

Philip cometh to Winchester. The next day, betwixt six and seven in the evening, he was there received magnificently, and rode to Church before

before he ſaw his lodging. Loud muſick ſounded at his alighting: the Biſhop of that See, with foure others, met him at the Church-doore, with Prieſts, Singingmen, and Choriſters, attired in rich copes, with three fair croſſes born before them. At his firſt entrance into the Church, he kneeled down to pray; which done, he aroſe and went under a canopy from the Weſt-doore up to the Quire. Perceiving the Sacrament, he put off his hat to do it reverence, then entred into a goodly traverſe hung with rich arras, and there kneeled again, till the Chancellour began *Te Deum*, and all the Quire ſeconded. That done, he was brought thence by

Anno 1554.

Q. *Ma.* torch-light, going on foot to his lodging, where the Queens guard attended on him. All the way as he paſſed along, he turned himſelf to the people on both ſides, with a pleaſant countenance.

K. Philip brought into the preſence privately.

After ſupper certain of the Counſel brought him to the Queen by a private way: She received him both graciouſly and lovingly: they had conference together about half an houre in the Spaniſh tongue. Which ended, he took his leave, and was conducted back to his lodging.

Upon tueſday following about three in the afternoon, he came from his lodging on foot, accompanied by the Lord Steward, the Earls of Derby and Pembrok, with other

other Lords and Gentlemen, as well ſtrangers as Engliſh. He was all in black clothes; he ſhewed himſelf freely and openly to all men. At his entrance into the Court, loud Muſick played. The Queen met him in the great Hall, and kiſſed him in the preſence of all the people; and taking him by the right hand, they went up together into the great Chamber of Preſence, and talked together about a quarter of an houre. He then took leave of her Majeſtie, went to the Cathedrall to heare Evenſong, from thence was conveyed to his lodging with torchlight. *Anno* 1554.

The courteous behaviour of K. Philip to the people.

Q. Maries entertainment to Philip.

On S. James day, being the tutelary Saint of Spain, July 25, the King and Queen

Q. *Ma.* came from their lodgings towards the Church, all on foot, richly attired in gowns of cloth of gold, ſet with ſtones and jems; he with his guard, and ſhe with hers, each of them having a ſword born before them; that of hers by the E. of Derby; the other of his by the Earl of Pembrok. Being come into the Church, he went to one altar, and ſhe to another, both hanged with curtains of cloth of gold; which being after drawn, it was thought that they were there ſhriven. Then they reſumed their places, and being met, courteouſly ſaluted each other, he being at that time bare-headed. Six Biſhops went to the place prepared for the ceremony; the

The marriage ſolemniſed between Philip and Q. Mary.

King

King was on the left hand, and ſhe on the right. Winchester celebrated the Nuptials; firſt in Latine then in Engliſh. The marriage-ring was a plain hoop-ring of gold without any ſtone. The Ceremonies being conſummated, they both went hand in hand together; coming to the altar, they both kneeled awhile with each of them a lighted taper in their hand. After the Maſſe was ended, the king of Heralds openly in the Church proclaimed their Majeſties King and Queen, with their ſtyles and titles as followeth; *Anno* 1554.

Q. Ma. *Philip and Q. Mary proclaimed King and Queen of England, &c.*

PHilip and Mary, by the grace of God, King & Queen of England, France, Naples, Ieruſalem, & Ireland, Defenders of the Faith: King and Queen of Spain, Sicilia, Leon, and Arragon, Arch-dukes of Auſtria, Dukes of Millain, Burgundie, and Brabant, Counties of Hasborough, Flandres and Tirroll: Lords

Lords of the Ilands of Sardinia, Majorca, Minorca, of the Firmland and the great Ocean Sea: Palatines of Henault, and the holy Empire: Lords of Freezland and Ireland, Governours of all Asia and Africa. *Anno* 1554.

Philip and Queen Mary dine together at one table.

The Trumpets ceasing, the King and Queen came forth hand in hand, royally attended, and dined together openly in the Hall at one table.

On

Q. Ma. On the eighteenth of Auguſt they came to Suffolk-place in Southwark; there they dined, after dinner rode over the bridge, and ſo through London to Weſtminſter. Great triumphs met them by the way, with the preſentation of divers pageants and ſhews, having reference to their perſons, and the great joy conceived of their royall marriage.

Philip and Q. Mary paſſe through London in ſtate.

Here is one ſiſter in her Majeſty, the other in miſery; the one upon her Throne, the other in the Tower, every day expecting ſome news or other of her death. It would make a pitifull and ſtrange ſtory, to relate what examinations and rackings of poore men there was to find

but

but out that knife which might cut her throat. Gardiner, with divers others of the Counsel, came to have a second examination of her, demanding what conference she had with Sir James Crofts, being then a prisoner in the Tower, and brought into her presence on set purpose to confront her: alledging that the speech which they had privately, was about her removal from Ashridge to Dunnington-Castle. At the first she was somewhat amazed, not remembring that she had any such house; but having recollected her self, *I do remember, my honourable Lords, that I have such a house: but me thinks you do me great injury, thus to presse,*

Anno 1555.

Gardiner examineth the Lady Elisabeth in the Tower.

Lady Elisabeths answer to the objections of Gardiner

Q. Ma. *presse, examine, and produce every petty mean prisoner against me. If they have been delinquents and done ill; let them at their own peril answer it: but neither number me nor joyn me with such malefactours and offenders. As touching my remove to Dunnington, my officers, and you Sir James Crofts being then present, can well testifie whether any rash or unbeseeming word did at that time passe my lips, which might not have well become a faithfull and loyall subject. But what is all this to the purpose, my Lords? Might I not without offence go to my house at all times, when I best pleased?* At which words the Earl of Arundel kneeling down, said, *Your Grace saith truth; and for mine own part, I*

Arundels kind reply to the Lady Elisabeth.

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am much grieved that you should be thus troubled about matters of no greater moment. Well my good Lords (ſaid ſhe) *you ſift me very narrowly, but you can do no more unto me then God in his divine providence hath appointed; and to him onely will I direct my prayers to forgive you all.* Sir James Crofts kneeled unto her, being heartily ſorry that ever he ſhould ſee that day to be a witneſſe againſt her, taking God to witneſſe, that he never knew any thing by her worthy of the leaſt ſuſpicion. Yet notwithſtanding there appeared not the leaſt probabilitie of any fault, nothing but mere ſuſpicions and ſuggeſtions could be objected; ſhe was ſtill kept cloſe priſoner: the Conſtable

Anno 1555.

The ſeverity of the Conſtable of the Tower to the L. Eliſabeth.

Q. Ma. Conſtable of the Tower then Lord Chamberlain, would not ſuffer her own ſervants to carry up her diet, but put it into the hands of rude and unmannerly ſouldiers. Of which ſhe complaining to her Gentleman-uſher to have that abuſe better ordered; the Lieutenant not onely denied to ſee it remedied, but threatned him with impriſonment, if he again did but urge ſuch a motion. Neither would he ſuffer her own Cooks to dreſſe her diet, but mingled his own ſervants with hers. Violent he was in the perſecution of her innocence, his malice was ſharp and keen againſt her; inſomuch that ſhe was ready to ſink under the heavy and inſupportable burthen

then of his crueltie, but that God who ſtill protected her, raiſed up an inſtrument to take off the edge of his ſo violent oppreſſion. The Lord Shandoys, then one of her keepers, moved the Lords of the Counſel on her behalf, and by his onely interceſſion ſhe had the freedome of the Queens lodgings, and liberty to open her caſements to take in the aire: which before that time could by no means be poſſibly granted. *Anno* 1555.

L. Shandoys moveth the Lords of the Counſel on the behalf of the L. Eliſabeth.

L. Eliſabeth ſuffered to have a caſement open in her chamber.

In the *interim* a Warrant came down under ſeal for her execution. Gardiner was the onely Dedalus and inventour of the engine; but Mr Bridges had the honour of her delivery: for he no ſooner received the Warrant, but miſtruſting

A Warrant for her death.

Maſt. Bridges made an happy inſtrument to preſerve her

Q. *Ma.* truſting falſe play, preſently made haſte to the Queen. She was no ſooner informed, but renounced the leaſt knowledge thereof, called Gardiner and others, whom ſhe ſuſpected before her, blamed them for their inhumane uſage of her, and took adviſe for her better ſecurity. And thus was Achitophels bloudy deviſe prevented.

The Conſtable of the Tower diſcharged, Sir Henry Benningfield put in truſt with the L. Eliſabeth.

Soon after on the fifth of May the Conſtable of the Tower was diſcharged, and one Sir Henry Benningfield ſucceeded in his place; a man altogether unknown to her Grace, and therefore the more to be feared. The ſuddenneſſe of the change did at that time ſomewhat daunt her; but the ſame power which removed

removed the one out of his Lieutenantſhip, at the very ſame time releaſed her out of her cloſe and ſtrict impriſonment in the tower, and from thence conveyed her to Woodſtock, under the conduct and charge of Sir Henry Benningfield: with whom was joyned in Commiſſion Sir John Williams the Lord of Tame, and an hundred Northren blew-coats to attend them. Theſe preſenting themſelves before her, ſhe inſtantly apprehended them to be her new guardians: but at the ſight of Sir Henry, whom ſhe had never till that time ſeen, ſhe ſuddenly ſtarted back, and called to one of the Lords, privately demanding of him, whether the ſcaffold

Anno 1555.

L. Eliſabeth removed to Woodſtock.

L. Eliſabeth afraid of Sir Henry Benningfield.

Q. *Ma.* ſcaffold were yet ſtanding whereon the innocent Lady Jane had not long before ſuffered. He reſolved her, that upon his honour it was quite taken down, and that no memoriall thereof was now remaining. Then ſhe beckoned another Noble-man unto her, and asked of him what Sir Henry was: if he knew him: or if a private murther were committed to his charge, whether he had not the conſcience to perform it. Anſwer was made, that he was a man whom the Queen reſpected, and the Chancellour much favoured, and that ſhe ſhould without doubt find him a man bet terqualified then ſhe ſuppoſed, both of a ſtricter conſcience and more Chriſtian-

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like condition. *It is well* (said she) *if it prove so.* She seemed herein something satisfied, and the rather, because from the mild aspect of the Lord of Tame, she expected some comfort: she perceived compassion in his eye, to defend her from the countenance of the other, which prefigured unto her nothing but oppression. *Anno* 1555

The nineteenth of May she removed from the Tower towards Woodstock, being that night appointed to lie at Richmond: whither they were no sooner come, and she entred into her lodgings; but the souldiers were placed about her, and all her servants billited in by and out-houses. Which she perceiving, called her

L. Elisabeth feareth to be murdered at Richmond.

Q. *Ma.* her Gentleman-uſher fearfully unto her, bad him and all the reſt of hers to pray for her; for ſhe doubted that night to be there murdered, and that ſhe had no hope to ſurvive that morning. Wherewith he being ſtruck to the heart, ſaid, *God forbid that any ſuch wickedneſſe ſhould be intended againſt your Grace. If it were ſo, that God who hath thus favourably ſupported you hitherto, will defend you ſtill: he is God omnipotent, God all-ſufficient, God that hath relieved, God that can help, God that never will forſake all ſuch as put their truſt in him. Be of good courage, let not your Grace be dejected; though ſorrow be here in the evening, yet joy will be in the morning.* She thanked him for

L. Eliſabeth receiveth comfort from her Gentleman-uſher.

for his comfortable advice, and added; *Be mercifull unto me, O God, be mercifull unto me, for my ſoul truſteth in thee; yea, in the ſhadow of thy wings will I make my refuge, untill theſe calamities be overpaſt.* Hereupon he departed with tears in his eyes, leaving her to God and her ſelf; but could not reſt, till he had acquainted the Lord of Tame with all ſuch fears as her Grace had conceived. Coming down into the hall, he found Sir Henry Benningfield and the Lord of Tame walking together; and having ſingled out the Lord of Tame, told him, that the cauſe of his coming was to be reſolved, whether there were any ſecret plot intended againſt her Grace

Anno 1555

L. Eliſabeths meditations.

Q. *Ma.* Grace that night or no; and if there were, that he and his fellows might know it; for they ſhould account themſelves happy to loſe their lives in her reſcue. The Lord of Tame nobly replyed, that all ſuch fears were needleſſe; for if any ſuch thing were attempted, he and all his followers would ſpend their blouds in her defence. So, praiſe be to God, they paſſed that night in ſafety, though with no little grief of heart.

The noble reſolution of the Lord of Tame.

The next morning, the countrey people underſtanding which way ſhe was to take her journey, had aſſembled themſelves in divers places, ſome praying for her preſervation and liberty, others preſented her with noſe-

The countreys love to the Lady Eliſabeth in her paſſage to Wood-ſtock.

noſe-gayes, and ſuch expreſ- *Anno*
ſion of their loves as the 1555.
countrey afforded. The inhabitants of neighbour villages commanded the bels to be rung; ſo that what with the lowd acclamations of people, and the ſound of bels, the very aire did echo with the preſervation of Eliſabeth. Which being perceived by Sir Henry Benningfield, he called them rebels and traitours, beating them back with his truncheon. As for the ringers, he made their pates ring noon before they were releaſed out of the ſtocks. The Princeſſe intreated him in their behalf, and deſired that he would deſiſt from the rigour uſed to the people. *I cannot*

Q. Ma. *by any means ſuffer* (ſaith he) *their clamourous out-cryes, they grate my eares with their bablings: beſides, it is not tolerable, by virtue of my Commiſſion.* And at every word he ſpoke, he ſtill had up his Commiſſion: which the Princeſſe taking notice of, told him that he was no better then her Jaylour. The very name of Jaylour moved his patience; but knowing not how to mend himſelf, he humbly intreated her Grace not to uſe that name; it being a name of diſhonour, and a ſcandal to his Gentry. *It is no matter* (ſaid ſhe) *Sir Henry: me thinks that name and your nature agree well together; let me not heare of that word Commiſsion; as oft as you but nomi-*

L. Eliſabeth calleth Sir H. Benningfield her Jaylour.

nate

nate your Commiſsion, ſo oft will I call you Faylour. Anno 1555.

As ſhe paſſed along towards Windſor, divers of her ſervants ſeeing her paſſe ſo ſadly by the way, (being ſuch as had been formerly diſcharged at the diſſolution of her houſhold) requeſted her Grace, that ſhe would vouchſafe to reſolve them whither ſhe was carried. To whom ſhe ſent back an anſwer in theſe two narrow words, *Tanquam ovis.*

Tanquam ovis, as a ſheep to the ſlaughter.

She lodged that night at the Dean of Windſors houſe, and paſſed the next day to M. Dormer's houſe. By the way there was great concourſe of people to ſee her Grace. The next night ſhe came to the Lord of Tame

Q. Ma. his houſe, where ſhe was moſt nobly entertained by all the Gentry of the countrey, coming to congratulate her ſafety, and to condole her miſerie. Whereat Sir Henry Benningfield was highly diſpleaſed, and told them, that they could not tell what they did, and were not able to anſwer the leaſt part of their actions; informing them that ſhe was the Queens priſoner, and no otherwiſe; adviſing them withall to take heed what they did, and beware of afterclaps. Whereunto the Lord of Tame made anſwer, that he was well adviſed of his doings, being joyned in commiſſion as well as he; and that he would warrant both her Graces mirth and entertainment

Lady Eliſabeth lodgeth at the Lord of Tames houſe.

tainment in his houſe. Sir Henry being thus oppoſed, went up into a chamber where was prepared a chair, two cuſhions, and a rich carpet for her Grace to ſit in. But he impatient to ſee ſuch Princely furniture for her entertainment, rather then he ſhould not be taken notice of (like Eroſtratus that ſet the temple of Diana on fire, onely to get him a name) he preſumptuouſly ſat in the chair, and called one Barwick his man to pull off his boots. Which being known over the houſe, he was well derided for his uncivill behaviour. That night ſhe paſſed as a welcome gueſt to the Lord of Tame. But Sir Henry being formerly galled, what

Anno 1555.

The ſaucy rude behaviour of Sir Henry Benningfield.

Q. *Ma.* with the royall entertainment of her Grace, and partly by the jeering ſpeeches lately put upon him, he would not ſuffer her to ſleep under the ſole cuſtody of the Lord of Tame, being in miſtruſt of his own ſhadow; and therefore ſet a ſtrong watch upon the houſe.

The Lady Eliſabeth locked and bolted up in Woodſtock.

The next day they came to Woodſtock, where ſhe was no ſooner entred, but locked and bolted up as formerly in the Tower. Here her fears grew greater, and her liberty leſſe, her lodging the meaneſt and courſeſt about the houſe, night and day guarded with rude and uncivil ſouldiers. Beſides, the Keeper of the houſe was reputed a notorious ruffian, of

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an evil conditioned life, one that waited his opportunitie to deprive her of hers; and being encouraged by ſome great ones then at Court, made divers attempts; but by the immediate hand of God was ſtill prevented. And for Sir Henry Benningfield, he was ſtill the ſame, omitting not the leaſt occaſion to ſet his Commiſſion on the tenterhooks of ſeverity. In this onely ſhe eſpied ſome ſmall glimpſe of comfort, that by the means of a worthy Knight in Oxfordſhire, joyned in commiſſion with Sir Henry, ſhe had at laſt the liberty of the gardens to walk in; but Sir Henry locked and unlocked the doores himſelf, not daring to

Anno 1555.

The Keeper of Woodſtock attempted to kill her.

L. Eliſabeths libertie to walk in the gardens.

Q. *Ma.* truſt any with the keyes. Whereupon ſhe ſaid unto him; *Why? are not you now my Faylour? I beſeech your Grace* (ſaid he) *do but forbear that word: I am not your Faylour, but an officer appointed by her Majeſtie to keep you ſafe. God bleſſe her Majeſtie* (ſaid ſhe) *and from ſuch officers good Lord deliver me.* Being in the garden, ſhe was alwayes employed in devotion, taken up with one meditation or other. Not the leaſt pile of graſſe ſhe trod on, but afforded inſtruction: *humus aut humi repens*, graſſe or graſſehopper ſhe acknowledged her ſelf to be. Then caſting her eyes upon thoſe goodly parks, furniſhed with tall and ſtately oaks, whoſe erected tops

Lady Eliſabeths meditations as ſhe walked in the garden.

tops and large-ſpreading branches overlooked the under-woods and leſſer plants, not ſo much as admitting any ſunne-beam to reflect upon their boughs, but ſuch faint chequer-ſpotted light as ſhined through the ſufferance of their leaves; nor allowing the rain of heaven to fall upon them, onely ſuch as from ſuperfluity and abundance dropped from their branches. To theſe ſtraight and extending trees, ſhe compared the Nobility; to the *arbuſculæ* or ſmaller plants, the commons; but to the *Tamarix*, the brier and buſh, the pooreſt and meaneſt of the people. Then conferring the eſtate of the honourable with the condition of the humble, the tem- *Anno* 1555.

Q. Ma. peſts that ſhake the mighty, and blow over the mean, as being ſituate in the leſſe eminent place: that it is the longeſt robe which contracts the greateſt ſoyl; they that walk on the tops of pinacles are onely in the danger, whileſt thoſe which are upon the ground march more ſecurely.

Many were the troubles of this good Lady, her dangers more. She had very near been burned in her bed one night, had there not been prevention. She was *in medio ignis*, in the midſt of a fire, kindled (as it is reported) on ſet purpoſe to have conſumed her; but being eſpyed by a Worthy Knight in Oxford-ſhire to flame through the boards of her chamber, was

Beth almoſt burned in her bed.

was presently extinguished. *Anno* She was *in medio ignis*, in the midst of that fiery triall; the whole kingdome was then inflamed with bonefires of Gods Saints. There was fire in the center, fire all about the circumference; fire at home, fire abroad; fire in her private chamber, fire all over the whole kingdome. What a dangerous exigent must she needs come to, whose life was thus assaulted?

Tu quibus ista legas incertum
est, lector, ocellis:
Ipse equidem siccis scribere
non potui.

Reader, with what eye canst
thou this peruse,
Since writing them I wept,
and could not chuse?

God

Q. Ma. God, whoſe breath is as a flaming fire, blaſted all her fiery adverſaries, ſuſpended the violent rage of all this fire, and ſnatched her as a brand out of the midſt thereof; not ſo much as a hair of her head being ſinged. Being thus delivered out of the hands of her enemies, ſhe perſevered in the ſervice of God all the dayes of her life; and for the preſent having well weighed the danger lately eſcaped, ſhe ſaid, *Quid tibi retribuam, Domine? What ſhall I render unto the Lord for all his bleſſings, ſo favourably from time to time beſtowed upon me?* Then retyring into her private chamber, ſhe thus began to pray;

Lady Eliſabeth thankfull to God for her delivery out of the fire

The Lady Eliſabeths prayer in the midſt of her ſorrow. *Anno* 1555.

O Gracious Lord God, I humbly proſtrate my ſelf upon the bended knees of my heart before thee, intreating thee (for thy Sonnes ſake) to be now and ever merciſull unto me. I am thy work, the work of thine own hands, even of thoſe hands which were nai-

Q. Ma. nailed to the croſſe for my ſinnes. Look upon the wounds of thy hands, and deſpiſe not the work of thy hands. Thou haſt written me down in thy book of preſervation, with thine own hand; O reade thine own hand-writing, and ſave me: ſpare me that ſpeak unto thee, pardon me that pray unto thee. The griefs

I endure enforce me to ſpeak, the calamities I ſuffer impell me to complain. If my hopes were in this life onely, then were I of all people moſt miſerable. It muſt needs be ſo that there is another life; for here they live many times the longeſt lives who are not worthy to live at all. Here the Iſraelites make bricks, and the Egypti- *Anno* 1555.

Q. Ma. Egyptians dwell in the houſes; David is in want, and Nabal abounds; Sion is Babylons captive. Haſt thou nothing in ſtore for Joſeph, but the ſtocks? for Eſay, but a ſaw? will not Elias adorn the chariot better then the juniper-tree? will not John Baptiſts head become a crown as well as a platter? Surely there

is

is great retribution for the juſt, there is fruit for the righteous. Thou haſt palms for their hands, coronets for their heads, white robes for their bodies, thou wilt wipe all teares from their eyes, and ſhew them thy goodneſſe in the land of the living. How good and deſirable is the ſhadow of thy wings, Lord Jeſus! There

Anno 1555.

Q. Ma There is the ſafe Sanctuary to flee unto, the comfortable refreſhing of all ſinne and ſorrow. Whatſoever cup of affliction this life propines unto me, is nothing to thoſe bitter draughts thou haſt already drunk unto me. Help me, O thou my ſtrength by which I ſhall be raiſed, come thou my light by which

which I ſhall be illuminated, appear thou glory to which I ſhall be exalted, haſten thou life through which I ſhall be hereafter glorified. *Amen, Amen.* *Anno* 1555.

Thus did ſhe both devoutly and religiouſly make uſe of all afflictions impoſed upon her: ſhe ever laid her foundation upon that *Primùm quærite*, which is the chief corner-ſtone both of Divinitie and Philoſophy. But being over-whelmed with an inundation of ſorrow and fear, ſhe humbly petitioned

Q. *Ma.* oned the Counſel that they would admit her to write to the Queen: which at firſt was prohibited, but afterwards moſt lovingly permitted. Sir Henry Benningfield brought her pen, paper and ink, and would not ſo much as depart the room whilſt ſhe had pen to paper; and ever when ſhe was weary of writing, he carried her letters away and brought them again at his pleaſure. But having finiſhed her letters, he ſaid that he would carry them to Court; *No* (ſaid ſhe) *one of my own ſhall carry them, I will truſt neither your ſelf, nor any that belongs to you therein.* Whereunto he replyed, *You are a priſoner to the Queen; I hope there is none of your ſervants dares be ſo*

Lady Eliſabeth deſireth to write to the Queen.

Sir Henry Benningfield will not ſuffer any one but himſelf to convey the Lady Eliſabeths letters to the Queen.

ſo bold as to deliver any letters of yours to her Majeſtie, you being in that caſe. Yes (quoth ſhe) *I have none that are ſo diſhoneſt, but will be as willing to do for me in that behalf, as ever they were. That is true* (ſaid he) *but my Commiſsion is to the contrary, I can by no means ſuffer it.* Her Grace replying again, ſaid, *You charge me very often with your Commiſsion; I pray God you may hereafter anſwer the cruell dealing uſed towards me.* Then he kneeling down deſired her Grace to conſider, that he was but a ſervant put onely in truſt by her Majeſty to keep her ſafe; proteſting that if the caſe were hers, he would as willingly obſerve her Grace, as now he did the Queens Highneſſe. For his anſwer

Anno 1555.

Q. *Ma.* anſwer ſhe returned him thanks, beſeeching God that ſhe might never ſtand in need of ſuch ſervants as he was: giving him further to underſtand, that his actions towards her were neither good nor anſwerable; nay, ſuch as the beſt friends he had could never maintain. *I doubt not* (ſaid he) *but to make good account of my actions: there is no remedy but that I muſt anſwer them; and ſo I will well enough I'll warrant you.* Being angred and vexed with her Graces ſpeeches, he kept the letters foure dayes after they were dated. But in concluſion, he was fain to ſend for her Gentleman-uſher from the town of Woodſtock, and asked him whether he durſt deliver his

Sir Henry Benningfield keepeth the Lady Eliſabeths letters foure dayes after they were dated.

his Miſtreſſes letters to the Queen. *Yes* (ſaid he) *that I dare, and will with all my heart.* Then Sir Henry half againſt his ſtomach delivered them unto him. *Anno* 1555

Not long after, her Grace fell ſick; which the Queen no ſooner heard of, but ſhe ſent Doct. Owen and Doct. Wendy to viſit her. Being come to Woodſtock, they carefully adminiſtred unto her, let her bloud, and in ſix dayes ſet her on foot again; and ſo taking leave of her Grace, returned to Court, and made a large report both to the Queen and Counſel of her humble behaviour and allegiance towards them. The Queen no ſooner heard it, but rejoyced at it. Her adverſaries

Lady Eliſabeth ſick.

The Queen ſendeth two Phyſicians to the Lady Eliſabeth.

The Phyſicians return a good report of the Lady Eliſabeth to the Queen.

Q. Ma. verſaries looked black in the mouth, not knowing how to mend themſelves, but onely by inciting the Queen againſt her; telling her that they much wondred that ſhe did not ſubmit her ſelf, having offended her Highneſſe.

Divers tamper with the Lady Eliſabeth to have her to ſubmit her ſelf to the Queen.

In the *interim*, her Grace was much ſolicited by divers pretended friends, to ſubmit her ſelf to the Queen; informing her that it would be well taken, and be very conducible to her benefit and further inlargement. The words were no ſooner uttered, but ſhe moſt reſolutely made anſwer in this manner,

Lady Eliſabeths anſwer concerning her ſubmiſſion.

I will never ſubmit to any one whom I never offended in all my life. If I am a delinquent, and have offended, Currat lex; *let*

let the law take course, I crave no mercy at all; the law is just and will not condemne me; my Keeper that locketh me up day and night, doth continually molest me. If I were but as free from the one, as I am from the other, I should think my self most happy. Howsoever, God in his good time will either mollifie his heart, or move some other to procure my further inlargement. Anno 1555.

The Counsel-board, especially the adverse party, were no sooner possessed with the constancie of her resolution, but they sent up for Sir Henry Benningfield her Keeper. No way was unattempted, which might make for their ends. Great consultation was held about a marriage for her.

Sir Henry Benningfield sent for to the counsel-board.

Consultations what to do with the L. Elisabeth

Q. Ma. her. The Spaniards thought it moſt convenient to be with ſome ſtranger, that ſhe might have her portion and ſo depart the land; ſome thought that not to be the ſafeſt courſe to ſend her abroad. But one Lord and Gardiner reſolved upon a more ſpeedy one; the one ſaid that the King would never have any quiet Common-wealth in England till her head were ſtricken off from her ſhoulders: the other *My Lords, we have but all this while been ſtripping off the leaves, and now and then lopped a branch; but till ſuch time as we ſtrike at the root of hereſie* (meaning the Lady Eliſabeth) *nothing to purpoſe can be effected.* *God forbid,* replied the Spaniards, *that our King and Maſter ſhould*

One of the Lords and Gardiners hidden advice.

The Spaniards love to the L. Eliſ.

should once conceive a thought to consent unto such a mischief. And from that day forward they did not let slip the least opportunity to solicit the King on her behalf; informing him that the like honour he could never obtain, as he should have by delivering her out of prison; which was not long after effected. Sir Henry Benningfield staying long at Court, made her jealous that his business was not greatly for her good. During his residence there, one Basset, a Gentleman and great favourite to the Bishop of Winchester, came to Blandenbridge, a mile distant from Woodstock, where met him twenty men well appointed, and secretly armed in privy coats.

Anno 1555.

A great conspiracy against the L. Elisabeth.

Q. *Ma.* From thence they came to the houſe, earneſtly deſiring to ſpeak with the Princeſſe about ſerious and important affairs; but by Gods great providence, Sir Henry her Keeper had left ſo ſtrict a charge behind him, that no living ſoul might haue acceſſe unto her, upon what occaſion ſoever, till his return: no, though a meſſenger were diſpatched from the Counſel, or the Queen her ſelf, he ſhould not be admitted. By which extraordinary providence of God, drawing the means of her ſafety even from the malice of her adverſaries, their bloudy enterprize was utterly diſappointed. Theſe things with other of the like nature being delivered unto

A great danger eſcaped

unto her, her doubts and fears daily more and more increasing,; it is constantly reported that hearing the milk-maids morning and evening singing so sweetly, considering their hearts to be so light and hers so heavie; their freedome, her bondage; their delights abroad, her dangers within, she wished even from her soul, both for the safety of her person, and security of her conscience, that no royall bloud at all ran in her veins, but that she had been descended from some mean and humble parentage. *Anno* 1555.

Queen Mary was bruited to be with child, great thanksgiving was made, and prayers for that purpose were appointed to be read in *2. Mary bruited to be with child.*

Q. Ma. Churches: King Philip was choſen by a decree in Parliament Protectour of the infant, male or female. Yet notwithſtanding he greatly favoured the Lady Eliſabeth. Her adverſity made him very jealous of the Engliſh nation, apprehending that if they aimed at the life of a naturaliſt, being their Queen and Sovereignes ſiſter, they would then make it a ſmall ſcruple of conſcience to aſſault him and his followers, being mere aliens and ſtrangers. He did therefore haſten her enlargement, which happily was granted within few dayes after. But before her departure from Woodſtock, having private notice that one Mr Edmond Tremain and Mr Smithweek

K. Philip favoureth the L. Eliſabeth.

week were one the rack, and ſtrictly urged to have accuſed her innocence, at her remove from thence ſhe wrote theſe two verſes with her diamond in a glaſſe window ; *Anno* 1555.

L. Eliſabeth farewell written in the glaſſe window at Woodſtock.

Much ſuſpected by me,
Nothing proved can be,
quoth Eliſabeth
priſoner.

She is commanded up to Court.

Immediately after, order came down to bring her up to Court, whereupon all things were prepared for the journey. Sir Henry Benningfield with his ſouldiers, the Lord of Tame and Sir Henry Chamberlain were her guardians on the way. As ſhe came to Ricot, the wind was ſo high, that her ſervants had much ado to keep her cloths about her ; her hood was

Q. Ma. blown from her head twice or thrice: Whereupon she desired to retire her self to a Gentlemans house near adjoyning, to dresse up her head, which by the violence of the wind was all unready. The requeſt was reasonable and modest, but Sir Henry would not by any means permit it; insomuch as she was fain to alight under an hedge, and there to trim her self as well as she could. That night she lay at Ricot, the next day they journeyed to M. Dormers, and the third to Colebrook. Lying at the signe of the George, divers of her Gentlemen came thither to see her: but by the Queens command were immediately sent out of the town, to both their

Sir Henry Benningfields cruelty to the Lady Elisabeth

their and her Graces no ſmall heavineſſe, being not ſo much as ſuffered to ſpeak to each other. The next day following her Grace entred Hampton-court on the backſide, the doores being ſhut upon her, the ſouldiers in their ancient poſture for watch and ward. She lay there fourteen dayes before any man had admittance unto her. Many were her fears, her cares doubled, but at length a ſonne of conſolation appeared, the Lord William Howard came unto her, uſed her very honourably, condoled with her, and raiſed her dejected ſpirits with comfortable ſpeeches; wherein ſhe conceived much joy, and requeſted his favourable encouragement, that ſhe

Anno 1555.

The Lord Will. Howard comforteth the L. Eliſabeth

Q. Ma. might ſpeak with ſome of the Counſel; which he moſt lovingly effected. For not long after came her faſt friend the Biſhop of Wincheſter accompanied with the Lords of Arundel & Shewsbury, and Secretary Peter, who with great humility humbled themſelves to her Grace. She was not behind in courteſie, but lovingly reſaluted them again, and ſaid, *My honourable Lords, I am glad with all my heart to ſee your faces; for me thinks I have been kept a great while from you, deſolately alone, committed to the hands of a ſtrict Keeper. My humble requeſt is to all your Lordſhips, that you would be the happy inſtruments of my further inlargement. It is not unknown unto you what I have ſuffered now*

Gardiner, Arundel, Shrewsbury Peter, preſent themſelves lovingly to the Lady Eliſabeth.

Her ſpeech to the Lords

now a long time: I beseech you therefore to take me into your loving consideration. The Bishop of Winchester kneeling down replied thus, *Let me request your Grace but to submit your self to the Queen, and then I doubt not but that you shall presently enjoy an happy issue of your desires.* *No* (said she) *rather then I will so do, I will lie in prison all the dayes of my life. If ever I have offended her Majestie in thought, word, or deed; then not mercy, but the law is that which I desire: if I yield, I should then speak against my self, confesse a fault which was never on my part intended, by occasion whereof the King and Queen may then justly conceive an ill opinion of me. No, no, my Lords, it were much better for me*

Anno 1555.

Gardiners answer to her.

L. Elisabeths resolute answer to Gardiner.

Q. Ma. *me to lie in prison for the truth, then to be at liberty suspected by my Prince.* She had no sooner uttered the words, but they all departed, promising to declare her mind to the Queen.

Gardiner with other Lord repair to her lodging the next day.

On the next day the Bishop of Winchester came unto her again, and kneeling on his knees declared, that the Queen wondred that she should so stoutly stand out, not confessing to have offended; so that it should seem, the Queens Majestie had wrongfully imprisoned her. *No* (said she) *I never had any such thought: it may please her Majesty to punish me as she thinketh good. Well* (quoth he) *her Majesty willed me to tell you, that you must tell another tale before you are*

set

set at libertie. Alas (said she) *I had rather be here in custodie with honestie and truth, then abroad at liberty suspected by my Prince; and this that I have said, I will stand to: for I will never belie my self. Why then* (said he) *your Grace hath the advantage of me and the rest of the Lords, for your long and wrong imprisonment. What advantage I have* (said she) *God and your own conscience can best tell: and here before him I speak it, for that dealing which I have had amongst you, I seek no remedie, but pray that God may forgive you all. Amen, Amen,* (said he) and so departed. Seven dayes and nights she continued lockt up in her lodging, not so much as having seen the Queen, though both

Anno 1555.

L. Elisabeth locked up seven dayes in the Court before she spake with the Queen.

Q. Ma. both under one roof. Yet at last after many letters written, long suit, and great friends made, she was admitted to the presence of the Queen, whose face in two years and more she had not seen. King Philip having before mediated for her, and placed himself, unknown to the Queen, behind the hangings of arras, on purpose to heare the discourse, her Grace about ten of the clock at night was sent for into the presence. The suddennesse of the message did somewhat daunt her, especially being at that time of the night. Whereupon she intreated those that were about her, to pray for her; and then with the constancy of her former resolution,

K. Philips friendship to the Lady Elisabeth.

tion, she went towards the presence: where being entred, finding her Majestie sitting in her Chair of State, after three conges, she humbly fell down upon her knees, praying for the health, long life, and preservation of her Majestie, protesting her truth and loyalty towards her person, notwithstanding whatsoever had been maliciously suggested to the contrary. Whereunto the Queen very sharply answered, *Then you will not confesse your self to be a delinquent I see, but stand peremptorily upon your truth and innocence; I pray God they may so fall out. If not* (replied the Princesse) *I neither require favour nor pardon at your Majesties hands. Well* (said the Queen) *then you stand*

Anno 1555.

L. Elisabeth cometh before the Queen.

She protesteth her loyalty to the Queen.

The Queen sharply answereth the L. Elisabeth

so

Q. Ma. *ſo ſtiffly upon your faith and loyaltie, that you ſuppoſe your ſelf to have been wrongfully puniſhed and impriſoned. I cannot* (ſaid ſhe) *nor muſt not ſay ſo to you. Why then belike* (ſaid the Queen) *you will report it to others. Not ſo* (replied the good Lady) *I have born and muſt bear the burden my ſelf, and if I may but enjoy your Majeſties good opinion of me, I ſhall be the better inabled to bear it ſtill: and I pray God that when I ſhall ceaſe to be one of your Majeſties trueſt and loyall ſubjects, that then I may ceaſe to be at all.* The Queen onely replied in Spaniſh, *Dios lo ſabe*, that is *God knoweth it*; and ſo turning aſide, left her to be conveyed to her former cuſtody.

King Philip having privately

vately overheard the conference, was now fully ſettled in a good opinion of her loyalty. He well perceiving the inveterate malice of her adverſaries, and her extraordinary patience in ſuch a triall, did forthwith take order for her deliverance. She in the *interim* remained very ſolitary, not knowing what the event would be. Not one word of comfort could ſhe imagine to have proceeded from her ſiſter; yet, after long expectation in this deluge of ſorrows, a dove appeared with an olive branch in her mouth. Within ſeven dayes after, by the interceſſion of ſome eminent friends, ſhe was diſcharged of her Keeper Sir Henry Benningfield; yet ſo, that

Anno 1555.

Q. *Ma.* that Sir Thomas Pope one of her Majeſties privie Counſel, and Maſter Gage her Gentleman-uſher, were made ſuperintendents over her. The change was (howſoever) moſt happy: ſhe was now *in libera cuſtodia*, under the hands of her loving friends; with whom ſhe went down into the countrey, and there ſpent the remainder of her ſiſters reigne.

The Lady Eliſabeth committed to her loving friends

Gardiners purſuit in miſchief.

The Biſhop of Wincheſter and others of his faction looked black in the mouth, to ſee all their plots diſcovered, all their devices fruſtrate: yet rather then they would give off, they would play at ſmall game; becauſe they could not touch the L. Eliſabeth, they would have a fling at her houſ-

hold,

hold, and at thoſe who were neareſt unto her perſon. A warrant was ſent down for no leſſe then foure of her Gentlewomen at one time: which the Lady no ſooner heard of but ſaid, *They will fetch away all in time.* But not long after, it ſo pleaſed God that Gardiner himſelf was fetched away to give account for his actions. Howſoever, his death was the cauſe why ſhe lived in leſſe fear and more quietneſſe. *Anno* 1555.

Foure Gentlewomen of the Lady Elizabeth committed to priſon at once.

Stephen Gardiner Biſhop of Wincheſter, hath had a long and tedious part in the troubles of the Lady Eliſabeth: not one ſcene of all her tragicall ſtory but he hath had a ſhare in it. It will not (I hope) be therefore impertinent to write a line or two of his

Fox acts & monuments

Q. *Ma.* his *exit*; wherein I will wade no further then the warrant of ſufficient authority ſhall direct me.

The ſame day that thoſe two bright ſhining lamps, Biſhop Ridley and Maſter Latimer were extinguiſhed at Oxford, Gardiner had invited the Duke of Norfolk and others to dinner, but cauſed the good old Duke to ſtay for it till about three or foure of the clock in the afternoon, being, as it ſhould ſeem, not diſpoſed to dine, till he had heard that fire was put to the two good Martyrs. He would not feed his own body, till theirs was quite conſumed. At length came in a ſervant betwixt three and foure, and informed him of the

the certainty thereof. He no sooner understood it, but came out with great joy to the Duke, and said, *Come, now let us go to dinner.* The meat was served in, he fell merrily aboard; but before the second messe came in, he fell sick at the table, and was immediately removed thence to bed; where he remained full fifteen dayes in such anguish and torments, that he could not void what he had received, either by urine or otherwise. Lying in this extremity, Doctour Day Bishop of Chichester came to visit and comfort him with words of Gods promise, and free justification in the bloud of Christ Jesus: which he no sooner heard, but he answered

Anno 1555.

A just judgement upon Gardiner.

Q. *Ma.* ed thus; *What my Lord, will you open that gap now? Then farewell all together: to me and such other in my case, you may speak it; but open that casement once to the people, and then farewell all together.* More he would have spoke, but his tongue being so swelled with the inflammation of his body, he became speechlesse, and soon after died.

Gardiner had inflamed many Martyrs, and hath now his body inflamed

After the death of Gardiner, one or other of the good Ladies adversaries dropt away; insomuch, that by little and little her dangers decreased, fears diminished, and hope of comfort as out of a thick cloud began to appear. She spent the remainder of her sisters reigne in thanksgiving and praises unto God, who

Divers of the Ladies adversaries drop away.

who had thus mercifully preſerved her. *Anno* 1555

The time of Queen Maries reckoning being come, rumours were ſpread abroad that ſhe was already delivered of a ſon, yea and ſuch a one (as it was then ſuſpected) was readily prepared: whereof King Philip being informed, and ſcorning that by any ſuch impoſture a counterfeit brood ſhould be the heir of all his kingdomes, would not depart the chamber all the time of her travail. By which means the plot took no effect, howſoever the rumour of this young heir made the bels ring merrily in London, and ſpread it ſelf as farre as Antwerp: Where it was entertained with great triumphs both

Q. Ma. both on Land and Sea, towards which charge an hundred piſtolets were conferred on the officers by the Lady Regent. But the news on their ſide was too good to be true, their joyfull acclamations too extreme to continue: their *Halelujahs* were inſtantly turned to *Lacrymæ*, the report proved but poined, and turned the Vane preſently into another point. It was after known to all their griefs, that ſhe never had conceived, or ever was likely ſo to do. Some gave out that ſhe was with childe, but miſcarried; ſome, that ſhe had a tympany; others, that ſuch a thing was rumoured onely for policy. But the truth is, King Philip ſeeing himſelf fruſtrate

Reports ſpread abroad that Q. Mary was delivered of a ſonne, but afterwards proved falſe

ſtrate of his expected iſſue, and perceiving ſuch ſhuffling and cutting among them, not long after took his leave of the Queen, to viſit his father the Emperour, and take poſſeſſion of the Low-Countreys. His departure was very grievous unto her, but (as moſt are of opinion) he did but little affect her.

Anno 1555.

King Philip reſolveth for the Low-countreys.

K. Philips ſtay, the Papiſts opportunity.

King Philip ſtayed beyond ſeas a full yeare and ſix moneths. During his abode there, the Statiſts of that time loſt not the leaſt opportunity to extinguiſh, if it might be poſſible, that cauſe of God, that hereticall faction, as they termed it. How many dear Saints of God (during the Kings abſence in the ſpace of 18 moneths)

Q. Ma. mounted up with Elias in a fiery chariot to heaven? The fire was then at the hotteſt, the flames were then at the higheſt, and the Lady Eliſabeth, though peaceably ſeated in the countrey with her loving friends, yet was much daunted with the fearfull apprehenſion of ſuch extremities. She feared the more, becauſe ſhe knew that ſuch as were adverſe unto her, would, like the Devil, work upon the weakneſſe of her ſiſters frailty; they would leap over the hedge where it is the loweſt, and that now the abſence of King Philip beyond the ſeas was the onely opportunity for the advancement of their intended deſignes. But King Philips return

return into England, not long after, proved the happy reſolution of all her fearfull apprehenſions. Her life was a continuall warfare, like a ſhip in the middeſt of an Iriſh Sea, where nothing can be expected but troubleſome ſtorms and tempeſtuous waves. And certainly it will appear, that thoſe perilous occurrences ſhe met withall in the foure years of her *Ante-regnum*, during the principality of her Siſter, will weigh down the balance, being poyſed with thoſe ſeverall treaſons which threatned her Majeſty, being an abſolute Princeſſe. Then her oppoſites were aliens, now natives (*It was thou O my friend*, &c.) then forein Kings ſought to invade her, now an home-

Anno 1557.

Q. Ma. bred Queen ſtrives to entrap her; they ſtrangers, this a ſiſter; ſhe lived then at liberty without their juriſdiction, now a priſoner captivated to an incenſed ſiſters indignation; ſhe was then attended by her Nobility and grave Counſellers, ſhe hath now not any to converſe with but Keepers and Jaylours. But that God wherein ſhe ſtill truſted, firſt let her ſee her deſire upon her adverſaries, then in a good old age gathered her to himſelf, freed her from the oppoſition of the one, and the deceaſe of Queen Mary her ſiſter ſet a period to the malice of the other.

Lady Eliſabeths troubles compared with thoſe of her reigne.

Cardinall Pool with the reſt of that ſurviving faction, ſeeing things thus retrograde

to

to their desires, perceiving the discontents of the Queen, and that but a few sands were left in the glasse of her time, they, Nebuchadnezzar-like, heated the oven of their persecution seven times hotter then before. For having already burned five Bishops, twenty one Doctours, eight Gentlemen, eighty foure artificers, an hundred husbandmen, servants, and labourers, twenty six wives, twenty widows, nine virgins, two boyes, two infants (the one whipped to death, the other sprang out of its mothers wombe being at the stake, and was cruelly cast into the fire again:) sixty foure persecuted, whereof seven were whipped to death, sixteen died in prison, and were

Anno 1557.

The malice of cardinal Pool, Bonner, and others.

260 put to death in Q. Maries reigne.

Q. *Ma.* buried in dunghils, many in captivity abroad, leaving all they had onely for conſcience ſake.

---- Quis talia fando
Temperet à lacrymis?

The bones of Martin Bucer, and Paulus Fagius burnt.

Yet did not their fury ceaſe here, they filled the cup up to the brim. Perceiving the heat of thoſe fires begin to ſlake, and wanting fuell to increaſe the flames, they conſulted to burn the bones of thoſe which had been long ſince expired. They digged up the bones of Martin Bucer and Paulus Fagius long ſince buried, the one at Saint Maries, the other at Saint Michaels in Cambridge: and with great Pontificall ſtate firſt degraded them, then committed

committed them to the secular power, afterward to the fire. *Anno* 1557.

And leſt the one Univerſity ſhould mock the other, they took up the bones of Peter Martyrs wife formerly interred at Oxford, and buried them in a ſtinking dunghil. Nay, in this fury the bones of King Henry the eighth, and Edward the ſixth, hardly ſcaped free.

Now they thought all ſure, that the hereticall faction (as they termed it) were with theſe bones utterly extinguiſhed: but whileſt they thus ſolace themſelves in the ſuppoſed victory of Gods Saints, even then did the hand-writing appear upon the wall againſt them. News came over, that

Q. *Ma.* Calais in France, a town of great importance, was recovered by the French, having belonged to the Crown of England two hundred and eleven years. And herein the losse of Calais was most memorable. It was first won by Edward the third, being the eleventh King from William the Conquerour; and lost again by Mary, being the eleventh from Edward, in eight dayes.

The cause Queen Maries death.

The Queen took the losse to heart, the people began to murmure; some imputing the losse unto the neglect of the Clergie, who then sat at the helm of State; others whispered that it was a just judgement of God for the abundance of bloud already spilt and

and broiled in the land. In the *interim*, thoſe of the faction ſtrive to allay the heat of this diſtemperature both in Prince and people, by extenuation of the loſſe, ſaying, That it was a Town of no ſuch conſequence, but rather of greater inconvenience then they were aware of: that it was onely a refuge for runnagate hereticks; and conſequently, that no true Romane Catholick ought to deplore, but rather rejoyce at the damage. *Anno* 1558.

At Regina gravi jamdudum ſaucia cura
Vulnus alit venis---

Howſoever, the Queen being ſtruck to the heart, the wound became uncurable.

Q. *Ma.* Then they called a Parliament, many large profers were made for the recovery of Calais, wherein the Clergy did exceed. Yet all this would not do, Calais ſtill ſtuck in the Queens ſtomach, ſhe went up and down mourning and ſighing all the day long: which being asked her by ſome, what was the reaſon thereof; whether King Philips departure were the occaſion: *No*, ſaid ſhe, *the loſſe of Calais is written in my heart, and there may be read the occaſion of my grief, when after death my body ſhall be opened.* Her conceptions at length failing, great dearth in the land reigning, much harm done by thunders on ſhore, and by fire on her royall fleet at ſea; home-troubles, forein loſſes,

King

King Philips unkindneſſe, with other diſcontentments, brought her to a burning fever, of which ſhe died at Saint Jameses near Weſtminſter, on the ſeventeenth of November being thurſday, *anno* 1558, and lies buried in a Chappel in Saint Peters Weſtminſter, without any monument or remembrance at all. *Anno* 1558.

One a thurſday died K. Henry 8, Edward 6, Q. Mary, &c.

Queen Mary was well inclined of her ſelf. Had not the blinde zeal of her religion, and authority of the Clergy overſwayed her, the flames of their conſuming fire had not mounted ſo high as heaven, there to ſolicit for vengeance.

Non naturâ, ſed Pontificiorum arte ferox.

It is obſerved that her reigne was the ſhorteſt of all Kings ſince the Conqueſt, (Richard the third onely excepted)

Men of bloud ſhall not live out half their daies, *Pſal.* 55. 23

Q. Ma. cepted) and that more Chriſtian bloud was ſpilt in her ſhort time, then had been in the caſe of religion in any Kings reigne whatſoever, ſince King Lucius, the firſt eſtabliſher of Chriſtianity in England. And God grant the like may never be ſeen again! Amen.

The cloud thus ſet, that wiſhed ſunne appeared in our horizon, like a freſh ſpring after a ſtormy winter. The Parliament then ſitting at Weſtminſter, news was brought that the Queen was deceaſed: the ſuddenneſſe of the news ſtruck the houſe into amazement.

Some looked backward to the dead Queen, others looked forward to the ſurviving Princeſſe; but at laſt they pitched

pitched upon the proclamation of the Lady Eliſabeth, which was accordingly performed the ſame day, in the twentie fourth yeare, ſecond moneth, and tenth day o fher age. At what time ſhe removed from Hatfield to the Charter-houſe, from thence ſhe was royally attended to the Tower of London, and the twenty fourth of the ſame moneth paſſed with great ſtate through the citie to Weſtminſter. *Anno 1558.* *Lady Eliſabeth proclaimed Queen of England.*

On the foure and twentieth of November, Queen Eliſabeth ſet forward from the Tower to paſſe through the city to Weſtminſter: but conſidering that after ſo long reſtraint, ſhe was now exalted from miſery to Majeſty, from *Queen Eliſabeth paſſeth through London.*

Q. Ma. a priſoner to a Princeſſe; before ſhe would ſuffer her ſelf to be mounted in her chariot, ſhe very devoutly lifted up her hands and eyes to heaven, uttering theſe words:

Queen Eliſabeths prayer coming out of the Tower.

O Lord Almighty and everliving God, I give thee moſt humble and hearty thanks, that thou haſt been ſo mercifull unto me, as to ſpare me to ſee this joyfull and bleſſed day.

day. And I acknow- Anno 1558.
ledge that thou haſt
dealt as graciouſly &
wonderfully with me,
as thou didſt with thy
true and faithfull ſer-
vant Daniel thy pro-
phet, whom thou de-
liveredſt out of the li-
ons den, from the cru-
eltie of the greedy and
raging lions: even ſo
was I overwhelmed,
and by thee deliver-
ed. To thee therefore
onely

Q. *Ma.* onely be thanks and honour and praiſe, for evermore! Amen.

Having made an end of her thankſgiving to God, ſhe put onwards through the citie, where divers magnificent pageants preſented themſelves to her view. The throng of people was extraordinary, their acclamations loud as thunder: many were the expreſſions of love tendred unto her, and by her as gratefully entertained as they were lovingly preſented.

To make a particular relation of the ſeverall occurrences in that one dayes entertainment,

ment, would require above a dayes expreſſion. I will onely but point at ſome more remarkable paſſages, wherein ſhe ſhewed her ſelf extraordinarily affected to her people. *Anno* 1558.

She would many times cauſe her chariot to ſtand that the people might have their full ſight of her. Amongſt the ſeverall ſpeeches that were addreſſed unto her from the pageants, if at any time any word did reflect upon her, a change of countenance was obſerved in her, but a ſettled conſtancy to heare it out, then her love and courteſie in giving the people thanks.

In Cornhill a pageant preſented it ſelf, called *The ſeat of worthy government*, intimating their dutifull allegiance to her, with

Q. *Ma.* with the generall conceived hopes of her Princely government. The ſpeech was no ſooner delivered, but ſhe immediately anſwered;

Queen Eliſabeths anſwer to the ſpeaker.

I have taken notice of your good meaning towards me; and will endeavour to anſwer your ſeverall expectations.

Paſſing forward, another pageant appeared, repreſenting the eight Beatitudes: every one applied to her in particular by the ſpeaker; the multitude crying out, *Amen, Amen.*

Being

Being come to the little conduit in Cheap, ſhe perceived an offer of love, and demanded what it might ſignifie. One told her Grace that there was placed *Time*. *Time!* (ſaid ſhe) *and Time, I praiſe my God hath brought me hither. But what is that other with the book?* She was reſolved that it was *Truth the daughter of Time*, preſenting the Bible in Engliſh. Whereupon ſhe anſwered; *Anno* 1558.

I thank the citie for this gift above all the reſt; it is a book which I will often and often reade over. *Q. Eliſabeth receiveth the Bible lovingly.*

Then

Q. *Ma.* Then ſhe commanded Sir John Perrot, one of the Knights that held up the conopie, to go and receive the Bible. But being informed that it was to be let down unto her by a ſilken ſtring, ſhe commanded him to ſtay. In the *interim*, a purſe of gold was preſented by the Recorder in the behalf of the city, which ſhe received with her own hands, and afterward gave attention to a ſpeech delivered, making reply in the concluſion:

Q. Elizabeth's ſpeech to the citie.

I thank my Lord Major, his brethren the Aldermen, and all of you; and whereas your

your requeſt is, that I ſhould continue your good Lady and Queen, be you aſſured that I will be as good unto you as ever Queen was yet unto her people. No will in me is wanting, neither (I hope) can there want any power. As for the priviledges and charters of your city, I will, in diſcharge of my oath & affection,

Anno 1558.

2. *Eliſabeth grandfathers father was a Lord Major of London.*

Q. *Ma.* affection, ſee them ſafely and exactlie maintained. And perſwade your ſelves, that for the ſafety and quietneſſe of you all, I will not ſpare, if need be, to ſpend my bloud in your behalf. God bleſſe you all good people.

Q. Eliſabeth pleaſed with the ſight of the children of Chriſts-Hoſpital.

As ſhe went along in Fleet-ſtreet at S. Dunſtan's Church, the children of Chriſts-Hoſpital ſat there with the governours. She took great delight

light in the object: and calling to mind that it was her brothers foundation; she expressed her self very thankfull for the presentation of such a charitable sight, saying; *We are orphanes all, let me enjoy your prayers, and ye shall be sure of my assistance.* As she went through Temple-Barre, the ordinance and chambers of the Tower went off, the report whereof gave much content. Thus passed she along to Westminster, royally attended with the Nobility of the Kingdome, & was there crowned, to the joy of all true-hearted Christians. *Anno* 1558

Est & quòd regnat causa fuisse piam.

FINIS.

Samuell Parry
this booke doth
owne July 12: th 1659

hic liber est meus